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Algeria ... 6.00 Dn. Iran ... 115 Rials Oman ... 1.000 R-ls
Austria ... 22 S. Israel ... NIS 3.00 Portugal ... 160 Esc.
Bahrain ... 0.800 Din Italy ... 2,000 Lire Qatar ... 8.00 Rials
Belgium ... 50 B.Fr. Jordan ... 750 Fils Rep. of Ireland 60 P.
Cyprus ... C.£ 0.90 Kenya ... Shs. 35 Saudi Arabia ... 7.00 R.
Denmark 11.00 D.Kr. Kuwait ... 500 Fils Spain ... 150 Ptas.
Egypt ... E.P 2.800 Libya ... L.Din. 0.40 Sweden ... 9.00 S.Kr.
Finland ... 8.50 F.M. Luxembourg 50 L.Fr. Switzerland 2.50 S.Fr
France ... 7.50 F. Madeira ... 165 Esc. Tunisia ... 1.000 D.
Germany ... 2.70 D.M. Morocco ... 10.00 Dh. Turkey ... T.L. 3,520.03
Great Britain ... £0.65 Netherlands ... 3.00 Fl. U.A.E. ... 5.00 Dirh.
Greece ... 150 Dr Norway ... 9.00 N.Kr. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.65
Nigeria ... 10.00 Naira Yugoslavia ... 9,000 D

U.S. Urges Syria to Restrain Group Vowing to Kill Rushdie

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has called upon Syria to ensure that a radical Palestinian faction based in Damascus does not carry out its threat to assassinate Salman Rushdie, author of "The Satanic Verses."

At the same time, a State Department statement publicly linked for the first time the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, led by Ahmed Jebril, to Iranian "state terrorism."

Some U.S. intelligence analysts believe the link may ultimately explain the origins of a bomb that brought down a Pan American World Airways flight in December over Scotland, killing 270 people.

Mr. Jebril's group pledged on Sunday that it would "work to execute the legal action" imposed by Iran's leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who has called for Mr. Rushdie's execution.

Charles E. Redman, a State Department spokesman, said, "This terrorist group is based in Damascus and therefore the government of Syria has an obligation to exercise control over the group's action."

Mr. Redman also said the threat "highlights the menace" posed by the Jebril group "and by the group's association with Iran's state-sponsored terrorism."

Some U.S. intelligence analysts believe that the Jebril faction carried out the Pan Am bombing at the behest of an Iranian group that was seeking revenge for the accidental U.S. downing of an Iranian passenger plane over the Gulf in July.

However, U.S. anti-terrorist officials said recently that there was so far no concrete evidence that the Jebril faction or an Iranian group was involved.

Iran formally severs relations with Britain. Page 2.

■ Vatican Denounces Threat

The Vatican newspaper has declared that parts of "The Satanic Verses" could be considered blasphemous but it denounced the death threat against Mr. Rushdie, The New York Times reported.

The newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, said that millions of Moslems had been offended by the novel. "The very attachment to our own faith induces us to deplore that which is irreverent and blasphemous in the book's contents," it said.

But L'Osservatore Romano said: "It should not, however, be difficult to understand that the sacredness of the religious conscience of every individual cannot be set apart from the sacredness of the life of other men.

"The solidarity of those who have felt wounded in their dignity must be accompanied by a pressing vow to abandon attitudes of hate that also sound like offenses to God."

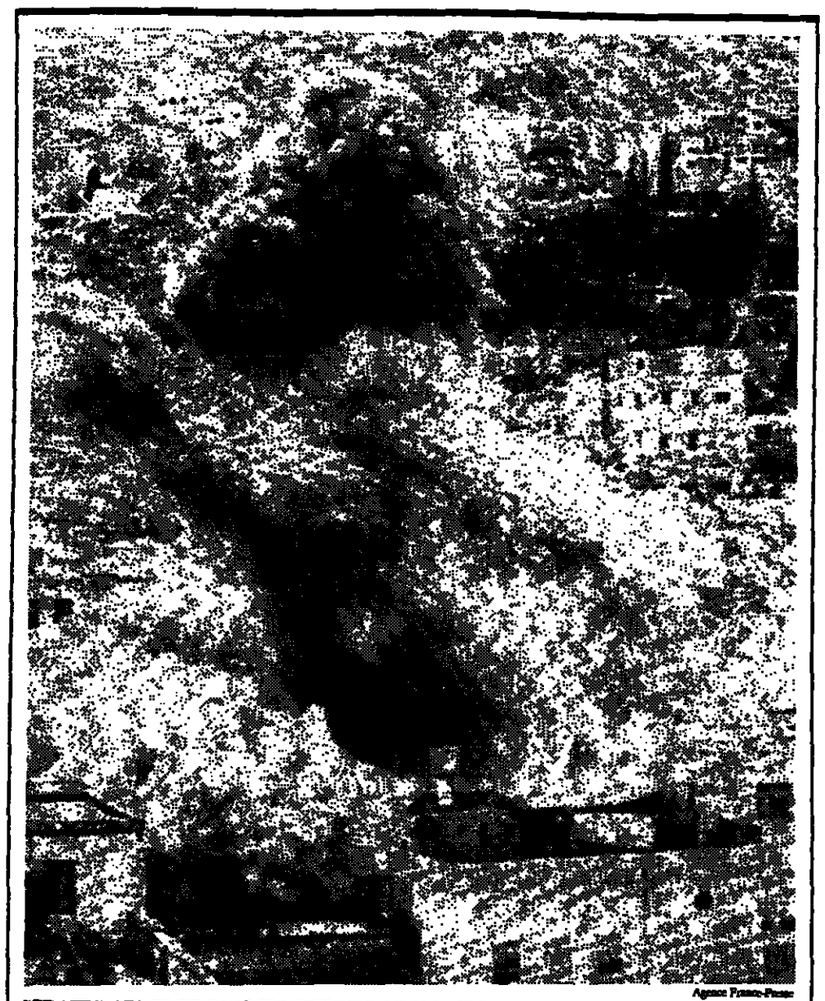
It was the first time that the Vatican had commented on the Rushdie affair.

Criticism of the author dominated most of the newspaper's commentary.

■ Banned in Thailand

The distribution and sale of "The Satanic Verses" was forbidden Tuesday by the Thai police, the New York Times reported from Bangkok.

The move followed a series of demonstrations by Thai Moslems, who make up about 4 percent of the population.



Agence France-Presse

ISRAELI ARMY BLOWS UP SUSPECTS' HOMES — Debris hurtling upward Tuesday from homes in Nablus belonging to two Palestinians suspected of killing an Israeli paratrooper last month by dropping concrete on him. An 18-year-old Palestinian was fatally shot and 26 were injured in riots after the deaths of three Palestinians, including one held for interrogation. Several Palestinians were reportedly clubbed by security forces at a UN clinic in the Gaza Strip.

A 'Good' Start At Vienna Talks

After Seeing Shevardnadze, Baker Plans a Moscow Visit

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

VIENNA — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d and Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze said Tuesday they had laid the groundwork for continued superpower cooperation in the first intensive U.S.-Soviet talks of the Bush administration.

They agreed to discuss the timing of a summit meeting during a trip to Moscow in early May by Mr. Baker. That trip was agreed on Tuesday.

Their two-hour meeting at the U.S. ambassador's residence touched at least briefly on the entire range of issues, from human rights and arms control to the sharp differences on matters involving Iran and Central America.

While no substantive issue was settled, both men said it was a "good beginning" to the dialogue, holding the promise of building further on the cooperative ties forged during the last half of the Reagan administration.

Mr. Baker told Mr. Shevardnadze that the Bush administration's review of strategic arms policies would be completed by the end of April, making it possible then to consider resumption of the Geneva arms talks, aimed at slashing U.S. and Soviet long-range offensive nuclear arms by up to 50 percent.

Mr. Shevardnadze said he believed a date for returning to the strategic bargaining table would be set during the Baker visit.

Mr. Shevardnadze said he asked that the strategic arms negotiations be resumed in April or May but that he understood the U.S. administration would "need some additional time" to prepare its positions.

Mr. Baker said that "it's a little early to be discussing a specific date" for a summit meeting between George Bush and Mikhail S. Gorbachev. He added that this would "come up in the May meeting."

Following the meeting, Mr. Baker criticized Soviet "posturing" with Iran, but gave no details. An official in Mr. Baker's party later said the secretary told Mr. Shevardnadze that the United States was not interested in an Iran that was a threat to the Soviet Union, but that Mr. Shevardnadze's recent trip to Tehran gave the appearance of siding with Iran while many other nations were seeking to penalize Iran for ordering the execution of Salmon Rushdie, author of "The Satanic Verses."

Mr. Baker was also critical of Soviet military aid to Nicaragua, which is reported to have increased last year after a downturn the year before, and asked that Moscow terminate it.

According to the secretary, Mr. Shevardnadze responded by repeating an earlier offer — unacceptable to Washington — to end the shipment of nearly all Soviet arms if the United States would terminate its military aid to Nicaragua's neighbors.

Regarding the Arab-Israeli peace process, Mr. Baker told Mr. Shevardnadze, who just returned from a visit through the region, that it would be counterproductive to press for early convening of an international peace conference, as desired by Moscow and most Arab and European nations.

Mr. Baker said that "the situation cries out for some hard work on the ground" before any such peace conference.

He added later that he was not ruling out a well-prepared peace conference if that would contribute to direct Arab-Israeli negotiations, but that the initial emphasis should be on other initiatives.

Mr. Baker said that the new U.S. dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization was one of the new factors in the Mideast prompting a reconsideration of policies.

Officials traveling with Mr. Baker made it clear the secretary did not wish to end the U.S.-PLO dia-

See ARMS, Page 2

Kiosk

French Figure In Scandal Dies

PARIS (AFP) — Roger-Patrice Pelat, a close friend of President François Mitterrand's who is at the center of a stock exchange scandal, died in a hospital on Tuesday. Mr. Pelat, 70, died of heart attack, the hospital said.

Mr. Pelat was charged on Feb. 20 with exploiting inside information in connection with the takeover last year of the American National Can company by France's state-owned Pechiney group.

Reuters-UPI

Senator Edward M. Kennedy said the Democrats did a poor job of campaigning and urged them to emulate Ronald Reagan. Page 3.

Business/Finance

The Bundesbank signaled that it did not plan to raise interest rates soon. Page 13.

Special Report

Technology Quarterly

Toxic waste pollution has spurred the development of a broad range of advanced technologies. Page 9.

Crossword Page 8.

Congress Troubled By Trade Results

Deficits May Spur Discord With Bush

By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In terms of political hyperbole, the changes in the U.S. trade deficit last year moved from somewhere around grave to just shy of gratifying. But in recent weeks, officials have begun shopping around for another description, amid signs that progress on cutting the deficit has significantly slowed or, some say, stalled.

Indeed, the prospect that the deficit may linger at current levels threatens to rekindle the fractious debate between Congress and the White House over trade. The level of rhetoric is likely to increase in the months ahead.

"If the deficit gets stuck in the $10 to $12 billion range, where it has been, then the issue will intensify," acknowledged Robert Ortner, the U.S. undersecretary of commerce for economic affairs, of the monthly trade gap.

"I don't see much chance of getting the trade deficit substantially lower," said Robert Litan, a trade expert with the Brookings Institution. "That's disturbing news to free-traders, because it's going to stir the protectionist pot."

A recent U.S. report on barriers to trade in the global telecommunications industry warned certain trading partners that they could face sanctions if they do not open their markets to more American telecommunications products.

From January to December, the U.S. trade deficit shrank by nearly $33 billion, to a seasonally adjusted $137.3 billion. It was an encouraging drop that initially obscured the fact the nation's terms of trade worsened toward the end of the year. In the final quarter, the deficit actually widened, to $34.4 billion from $32.4 billion in the previous three months.

There is growing evidence to suggest that the problem was not an end-of-year aberration. Japan, which accounts for the biggest single share of the U.S. trade deficit, last week reported a merchandise trade surplus of $4.01 billion for the first 20 days of February, more than 60 percent greater than a year earlier.

Trade specialists are alarmed, but not surprised. America's advances on the trade front, they say, were a direct result of the dollar's previous descent. As the currency's decline stopped, so did the price benefits of U.S. exports.

In the absence of an agreement to reduce the federal budget deficit significantly or a slowdown in domestic growth — both of which would work to limit U.S. imports — the outlook for big improvements in the trade gap look bleak.

For the time being, there is little likelihood that the dollar will resume a downward course. Economists cited the U.S. Federal Reserve Board's decision to raise interest rates last month to dampen inflationary pressures and concern that another precipitous drop in the dollar would exacerbate the rise in consumer prices.

"From now on, there would be rapidly diminishing returns from a weaker dollar," said Mr. Ortner.

Even if there were to be another drop in the dollar, American indus-

See TRADE, Page 17

Protectionism/ Free Trade

One in a series of occasional articles

In Key Areas, Arms Talks on Target

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Soviet-bloc and Western arms proposals unveiled in Vienna agree on several important principles, boding well for the new talks to cut conventional weapons in Europe.

The areas of agreement include setting equal limits on key weapons, the general size of reductions, and the need for intensive verification measures.

"There are important similarities in the new Soviet approach and Western objectives for the negotiations," said Stanley R. Sloan, an expert on conventional arms talks at the Congressional Research Service. "The proposal announced today by the Soviets creates the prospect for serious negotiations."

But Mr. Sloan and other experts said that the two sides differ on a number of significant issues. These include the Soviet proposal for partially demilitarized zones along the East-West border, limits on aircraft and the relationship of naval weapons to the talks.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Under the approach outlined by the West in recent months, the Soviet bloc would be compelled to forgo its advantages in tanks, artillery, and armored fighting vehicles. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization would make relatively small cuts under the plan, which would set ceilings at levels slightly below the number of weapons currently possessed by the West. Tactical aircraft would be excluded.

While the main elements of the West's plan have been known for months, the Soviet side had not presented an authoritative account of its plan until Monday.

The three-stage plan announced by Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze coincides with some key tenets of NATO's position.

The Soviet plan would eliminate "asymmetries" in important weapons categories by setting equal limits, as demanded by the West. Mr. Shevardnadze said "imbalances and asymmetries" should be eliminated as part of the first phase of reductions over two to three years.

This aspect of the Soviet plan is significant since Moscow acknowledges that it has an

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An Emerging Taste for Power

Tentatively, Japanese Begin to Seek a New World Role

By Susan Chira
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For decades this country has been content to let the United States take the economic and political lead while Japan grew wealthy in its shadow.

Now Japan is willing to shoulder more of the cost of America's international commitments, so long as it receives more decision-making power in return.

Japan remains a reluctant power, unsure of its place, fearful of speaking out too loudly, committed to economic pragmatism. But habits of timidity and parochialism are giving way.

As yet, there is no consensus — that elusive, essential prerequisite for action here — on Japan's place in the world and its view of itself. But Japan is beginning a search for answers in international economic policy, defense, education, national identity and diplomacy.

The Japanese face calls from trading partners and potential aid recipients to play a larger world role, just as their economic might is breeding a new national pride, a sense that Japan has something to offer the world, and doubts about the United States.

Many here, looking at American deficits, increasingly question whether the United States can meet its commitments in defense and economic aid without Japan's financial help.

But in the eyes of the Japanese, the United States pushes them to take on more responsibilities and then balks when they do so.

"We are being told, 'You should take on more responsibility,'" said Makoto Kuroda, formerly Japan's top trade negotiator and now an adviser to Japanese and foreign companies.

"If we try to raise our voice, we face the comment that 'you are trying to dominate.' If we are silent, we face criticism that 'you are too silent.' I say under these conditions, it is better to speak up rather than keep quiet."

Japan's economic power — its new status as the world's leading dispenser of foreign aid, its underwriting of much of the American debt, its vast hoards of surplus cash — is inevitably drawing it into international arenas.

And the Japanese recognize that economic and technological strength may play a larger role than in the days when military might was the main measure of power.

The impetus in Japanese thinking about a new world role has been a new perception of America. No longer do Japanese see it as all-powerful and benevolent.

Instead, they complain that the United States blames them for trade disputes and resents their economic success while refusing to rein in budget deficits.

When the United States asks Japan to take on more of the costs of foreign aid and defense, Japanese see their former mentor as unwilling and unable to assume the burdens of world leadership alone.

Japan is, indeed, increasing its allocations for foreign aid and defense. But even as it does so, it notes what its sees as America's defensive clinging to its prerogatives.

"Burden-sharing is the other side of the coin of power-sharing," Mr. Kuroda said. "The United States is not well prepared or trained to ask others for anything. But we are really puzzled. Who should decide? How should the world be shaped?

See JAPAN, Page 2

Mike Blake/Reuters

ALMOST ALL EASTERN EMPLOYEES LAID OFF — A worker hosing down an Eastern jet Tuesday at Washington's National Airport as the carrier laid off 2,500 more employees. Eastern said it had no work for them as the strike continued. Page 2.

Bush Insists Government Is 'on Track'

By Ann Devroy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Armed with fresh statistics, lists of initiatives and a phone call to an old friend in Lubbock, Texas, President George Bush launched a spirited defense on Tuesday against charges that his administration was off to a slow start.

"It's not adrift, and there isn't malaise," Mr. Bush said. "I think we're on track."

Mr. Bush was scheduled to be in Delaware and Pennsylvania on Tuesday giving speeches on the drug problem, but a snowstorm forced a cancellation and aides said he decided to have a news conference.

His staff had compiled statistics to show that the administration was not behind its predecessors in naming appointees. They also prepared a report that Mr. Bush said indicated his budget proposal was more detailed than those other presidents submitted at this point in their term. There was also a list of Bush initiatives.

For the final piece of evidence, Mr. Bush cited " a fellow from Lubbock, Texas" whom he had phoned, who, he said, told him, "All the people in Lubbock think things are going just great."

Mr. Bush jokingly cited this "very objective spokesman," whom the White House declined to identify, as an example of the premise that Washington insiders see trouble that those outside the capital do not.

"So, I would simply resist the clamor that nothing seems to be bubbling around, that nothing is happening," he said. "A lot is happening, not all of it good, but a lot is happening."

In response to questions, Mr Bush also gave a cautious welcome to the new Soviet proposal on cuts in troops and conventional arms in Europe, unveiled by the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in Vienna on Monday.

Noting that he had not spoken to Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, Mr. Bush said of the Shevardnadze proposal that "it looks to me like he is moving toward the ofr-

See BUSH, Page 2

In China, Millions Agree: Go South, Young Man!

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

GUANGZHOU, China — More than 2.5 million Chinese have flooded into this city in the last few weeks, responding to the lure of southern China's prosperity.

"I'd heard that it was easy to make money here," Long Zaobong, 30, a peasant from neighboring Hunan Province, said as he sat on a bundle of his possessions in front of the railroad station.

Mr. Long arrived Wednesday with four friends, part of a human tide that officials said reached a peak of 100,000 arrivals a day and has since receded to about 6,000 daily.

If the reports are not exaggerated, the number of people involved exceeds that of the number of those who fled to Taiwan at the end of the civil war in 1949.

[Citing a threat to law and order, the government in Beijing has ordered local authorities to halt mass migrations of peasants into Guangzhou and other major cities, Reuters reported.]

Officials acknowledge that the official figure on Guangzhou's population, 3.2 million in 1985, is a considerable underestimate.

But by any reckoning, the latest influx, if most of the newcomers manage to stay, would place an extraordinary burden on the city, formerly known as Canton.

The mass migration reflects the extent to which the economic revolution of the last decade has divided China into regions of markedly unequal wealth and prospects.

The green rice paddies of Guangdong Province, in the south, used to be famous as the part of China that people left, on their way to America or Southeast Asia. Now, Guangdong is famous throughout China as the promised land to which people dream of moving.

A decade in which Guangdong has pursued wealth more than communism, during which it served as an experimental economic zone for all of China, has made it the richest and most envied spot in the nation.

The migrants in front of the railroad station bear the same dreams that inspired some Chinese a century ago to seek a fortune in San Francisco.

Rumors of the fortunes that could be made in Guangdong apparently spread during the Chinese New Year festival in the first half of February, for that is when the migrants began to arrive.

At the peak, 100,000 arrived each day from all over the country. Guangdong officials frantically alerted their counterparts about the crisis, and spread the word that no jobs were available.

Perhaps more effective was the decision by railroad officials to suspend some trains to Guangzhou and to institute three special trains a day to take people back home.

Many thousands are stranded at railroad junctions throughout the country and hope to continue to Guangzhou, but officials think the worst is over for this year.

Nonetheless, thousands of people remain camped with their luggage in front of the train station or living in parks or open spaces in the city.

"It's like an explosion," Yang Zhanchu, a manager in Guangdong's labor department, said in an interview. "They don't know the facts. They just come blindly."

Tehran and London Trade Charges as Iran Severs Relations

By Sheila Rule
New York Times Service

LONDON — Iran broke off diplomatic relations with Britain on Tuesday, a week after it demanded that the British government denounce the author Salman Rushdie and his novel "The Satanic Verses."

Britain's Foreign Office blamed Iran for the rift and accused the Iranians of incitement to murder by ordering the author's death.

In announcing its decision, Tehran characterized Britain as an enemy of Islam. Prime Minister Mir Hussein Moussavi said that severing diplomatic ties showed that Iran was determined to defend Islam and that it would make the country more reliant on its domestic resources.

The action followed a vote in the Iranian parliament last week that required Iran to sever all political links unless Britain made a satisfactory declaration within seven days on the issue surrounding Mr. Rushdie.

The 41-year-old author, who was born into a Moslem family in India and is now a British citizen living in London. He has been in hiding under police guard since Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini ordered his death on Feb. 14.

"By defending Salman Rushdie and his blasphemous book," Tehran Radio quoted Mr. Moussavi as saying, "Britain once again displayed its animosity towards Islam."

The Foreign Ministry, in a statement carried by the Iranian news agency IRNA, said, "In the past two centuries, Britain has been in the frontline of plots and treachery against Islam and Moslems."

Despite Britain's admission that the book was insulting, the statement said, it "did not take any action in preventing the insult to Islam and Islamic sanctities. Instead, it maintained its hostile stand."

The rift could jeopardize efforts to free several British hostages believed held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian militants, as well as a British businessman held in Tehran on spying charges.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said that it had not received formal notification of the break in relations from the Swedish Embassy in Tehran, which has been looking after British interests since Britain recalled all five members of its diplomatic mission on Feb. 20.

The spokesman said the government, which has demanded that Iran lift the death sentence, would make its response known "in due course."

"The present situation is entirely of Iran's making," the spokesman said. "Incitement to murder is a violation of the most elementary principles and obligations that govern relations between sovereign states. It has been vigorously condemned around the world.

"The British government has made its position clear on many recent occasions," he continued. "It is Iran's actions which have removed the substance from our relationship and made it impossible to conduct normal business."

When Britain recalled its diplomats, it did not break relations with Iran but it ruled out normal ties until the death sentence was lifted. The Iranian representative in London returned to Tehran a week later.

The foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, last week distanced the government from the book, saying that it was "offensive" to Moslems and to others and that it had compared Britain with Hitler's Germany.

Iran dismissed the remarks as "playing with words," according to the Iranian agency.

Britain said last week that it had rejected an approach from Iran offering to discuss Tehran's threat to sever relations. Iran maintained that London had tried to open the talks but the Foreign Office denied the assertion.

Britain's 11 European Community partners have recalled their ambassadors for consultation in solidarity with the British position, as have Austria, Finland, Norway, Canada and Sweden.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union, who reportedly raised the issue of the death sentence when he met recently with President Ali Khamenei and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran, was quoted Tuesday by Reuters as responding to Iran's decision by saying that when "such a thing happens, I can only express regret."

Only hours after the report that ties had been broken, Iran denied the imprisoned British businessman, Roger Cooper, a visit from a diplomat. The Foreign Office said it was informed of the denial in a message from the Swedish Embassy.

Before Britain withdrew its diplomats last month, the Iranians had reportedly promised that Mr. Cooper, 53, who has been in jail in Tehran for three years, would be allowed a consular visit on.

Eastern Sends Home Nearly All Workers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Eastern Airlines laid off an additional 2,500 workers on Tuesday because it said it had no work for them on the fourth day of a machinists' strike that has crippled the airline.

"We simply don't have any business on the books today," Joe Leonard, Eastern executive vice president said. "Our competitors have simply been sucking up the traffic, our traffic, since March 4."

On Monday, Eastern Airlines sent more than 7,000 nonstriking employees home, and Mr. Leonard said Tuesday that only 1,500 employees remained working, down from 31,200 before the strike.

In New York Tuesday, unions representing workers at three suburban rail lines that serve more than 300,000 commuters appealed a court order barring them from honoring any picket lines that the striking Eastern machinists set up at railroads. A hearing was set for Wednesday.

Lawyers for the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen as well as the machinists asked the Second Circuit Court of Appeals to overturn an order Sunday by a U.S. district judge, Robert P. Patterson. On Tuesday, Judge Patterson extended his order, which had been effective until 3 P.M. on Wednesday, to midnight Friday. It bars workers at the New York commuter lines from walking off the job in sympathy with strikers.

Mr. Leonard said the airline was forced to halt nearly all its operations because its 3,600 pilots had supported the strike, refusing to cross picket lines of the 8,500-member International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers.

"If our pilots had come to work, this strike would be over," he said. "We could have easily flown through a machinists' strike."

Pilots for other U.S. airlines began a "by the book" safety work slowdown Tuesday. The work procedure was urged by the pilots' union, the Air Line Pilots Association.

Flights were slightly delayed at some airports this morning, but officials said it was too early to know whether to blame bad weather, normal delays or a nationwide pilots' effort to strictly adhere to all regulations.

President George Bush reasserted that he was determined to stay out of the strike.

"It would be inappropriate for the government to intervene and impose a solution," Mr. Bush said at a White House briefing. The dispute, he said, should be resolved through the "free collective bargaining" process.

Transportation Secretary Samuel K. Skinner appealed to Congress to not force a government intervention in the strike by requiring the administration to impose a 60-day cooling-off period.

"We don't like that label 'slowdown,' " the president of the pilots' association, Henry Duffy, said on a television news program. "What's happened in the industry is a major segment in Eastern has folded and has shifted its passengers over to the other carriers. That's causing an unsettling condition in the air traffic control system." *(AP, UPI)*

Yousef Badereddin/The Associated Press

BEIRUT CAR BOMB KILLS 2 — Firemen trying to extinguish burning cars after a car bomb exploded near the American University Hospital in West Beirut, killing two women and wounding 21 persons. It was the fourth Lebanese car bomb this year.

JAPAN: *After Spending Decades in U.S. Shadow, Tokyo Seeks New Role*

(Continued from page 1)

Whether we want to or not, we have to face this issue."

It is in international economic policy that Japanese officials believe they can make the most important contributions. Asked what Japan's role in the world should be, bureaucrats, businessmen, scholars and politicians almost unanimously talk in terms of economics and present an identical agenda.

Japan should help to stimulate world economic growth by promoting free trade and importing more, they say. Japan should bolster developing economies as a donor of foreign aid. Japan's government should help formulate new approaches to the international debt crisis, drawing on its companies' profits from trade. And Japan should contribute not only money but also the efforts of its citizens to international peacekeeping efforts.

But economics is also the area in which friction with Washington has been most apparent. Finance Ministry officials say the United States has blocked Japan's efforts to raise its stake and voting power in the International Monetary Fund.

Nor were they pleased when American officials rejected Japan's efforts to advance an alternative to the American strategy for dealing with Third World debt, which emphasizes new loans linked to austerity programs.

Although American officials objected to the Japanese alternative as vague and overdependent on government funds, Japanese saw other motives as well.

"The plan strongly implied that the United States alone would no longer be able to handle such serious global problems as accumulated debts, trade frictions and unstable currency movements," Takashi Hosomi, former chairman of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund of Japan, wrote several months ago.

"Although the plan contained much truth, the fact did not at all please the United States. It did not like to have the truth pointed out by others on a public occasion."

In military policy, where Japan has dutifully followed the American lead, there are also signs of more independent thinking.

An uproar about plans for joint American-Japanese development of the FSX fighter plane, which gave rise to American fears of losing commercially valuable technology, leaves many Japanese worried that the United States increasingly sees Japan as more of an economic rival than a military ally.

Even the Japanese who have a clear, defined vision of a new world role for Japan see a future intertwined with that of the United States. Kumiko Inoguchi, an associate professor of political science at Sophia University in Tokyo, is one of several Japanese outside official policy-making circles who picture a future of shared leadership.

"There are no wars among the major powers anymore," she said. "We are competing in economic, not strategic terms. The United States can share the burden with Japan and not worry about losing face or power. Japan can help the United States keep its power."

Pacific Power
Second of two articles about Japan's evolving world role.

Yet Miss Inoguchi is among the first to say that Japan is not ready to step into this new role.

In almost every sphere, Japanese still tend to wait for others to point the way. Even Japan's economic policy initiatives are fairly modest.

Nor are Japanese using their economic might as a lever to pursue clearly defined diplomatic and strategic goals. Takujiro Hamada, a legislator from the governing Liberal Democratic Party, recently addressed foreign correspondents outlining his plan for a Japan more active in world affairs.

But when pressed to define what political criteria Japan should adopt to guide its disbursal of foreign aid, neither he nor any other Japanese interviewed for this article could come up with an answer.

Japan nonetheless places economic interests at the heart of foreign policy. Officials, mindful that Japan is one of the few nations maintaining good relations with Iran, temporized for days before criticizing, in mild terms, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's death threat against the author Salman Rushdie.

Some Japanese, concerned that their nation is labeled a purely economic entity, are working to try to redress what they see as deficiencies and develop new national visions beyond economic self-interest.

"During these past 40 years, people didn't speak out," said a young bureaucrat who takes part in an informal study group examining new approaches for Japanese foreign policy. "Now a new generation is coming onto the scene. They know they have to find out Japan's place in the world, whether they like it or not."

For many, the search for Japan's place begins at home, with new exploration of what it means to be Japanese and debate about the line between acceptable national pride and nationalist excess.

Nationalism remains a delicate topic here, tainted by memories of wartime extremism. Textbooks skim over wartime aggression and political leaders repeatedly try to play down Japan's role in World War II, only to be brought up short by protests from neighbors they once colonized.

Japan's political leaders are trying to break away from the constraints of history, most recently when Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita proved reluctant to characterize Japanese actions during the war as aggressive.

As the debate on the past continues, however, any signs of nationalism, even what may be a natural pride in Japan's success, arouse controversy.

Last month, to strong opposition from teachers and many intellectuals, the Education Ministry announced sweeping revisions of school curricula. The ministry said the changes should restore a clear sense of Japanese identity as a remedy for parochialism and a prerequisite for Japanese participation in world affairs.

Teachers must now emphasize respect for the emperor and include more material on traditional Japanese culture and arts in students' coursework. For the first time, students across the country will be required to hoist the flag and sing the national anthem at school graduation ceremonies.

It is a controversial requirement in a nation where many people still regard such activities as offensive expressions of nationalistic fervor.

To foster more of an international identity, the Education Ministry will require students to take a course in world history, and the theme of Japan as a part of the wider world will be stressed in courses from geography to Japanese language.

The curriculum revisions have aroused considerable opposition from critics who see them as a return to prewar nationalism. Education Ministry officials disagree.

"We are not intending to say everything is good," said Osamu Kikukawa, director of the ministry's elementary-school division. "But after the war, we totally denied anything from the old days. We have to learn our own cultural traditions to be members of international society."

To foreigners, the Japanese preoccupation with self-definition is often puzzling. It seems from the outside that Japanese know exactly who they are and what rules guide their behavior. Yet many Japanese insist they need to salvage what is worth saving from their own culture.

Takeshi Umehara runs a government-financed center devoted to such a quest. It is the International Research Center for Japanese Studies in Kyoto, the seat of traditional Japanese culture.

Some critics paint Mr. Umehara and his center as a right-wing attempt to glorify Japanese cultural and racial traits. But Mr. Umehara said no one was seeking to develop theories of Japanese racial superiority.

Instead, from his study of Japanese religion and culture, Mr. Umehara proposes several principles Japan could offer the world — not an ideology, he hastens to add, because Japan had enough of that during the war.

They are reverence for nature, traditionally found in Shinto worship of spirits in nature; a Buddhist belief in service to others, and a postwar commitment to equality, in society and income distribution, which should embrace Japan's attitude to the rest of the world, but often does not.

Mr. Umehara's is just one of several visions Japanese present as alternatives to economic self-interest. Mr. Kuroda, for all his atypical delight in conflict, offers the ideal of harmony and the ability to motivate employees by caring about their needs. Mr. Kato, the politician, says Japan can be a model to developing countries of economic power without military strength, and of successful amalgamation of Western and Eastern values.

Over all, this is a time of confusion and uncertainty, when Japanese are groping for answers and trying out ideas. Despite the talk of power-sharing, Japanese are likely to remain pragmatic and realistic in coming to terms with their new power, cautiously feeling out what will be acceptable to the rest of the world, resisting bold statements or gestures, deciding how to proceed as they go along.

Most Japanese do not envision a world dominated by an America and Japan of equal strength. If one theme emerges, it is of a partnership in which each compensates for the other's weaknesses.

Japanese are seeking recognition of their new status and reassurance that its ascent is not seen only as a threat. They are not talking about being the only leader. Rather, they are pressing for the responsibilities and perquisites they increasingly believe they deserve.

ARMS: *Good Beginning at Vienna*

(Continued from page 1)

logue because of Palestinian terrorism and that he believed it would be a mistake to try to define impermissible Palestinian terrorism so precisely that U.S. policy would be constrained.

Mr. Baker said his aim in their 67-minute private session was to "establish a personal relationship which will permit us to confront contentious issues in a frank and constructive way."

Mr. Shevardnadze said his "overall impression is that there will be good cooperation between us."

The two ministers agreed to continue the Reagan administration's procedures for full ministerial meetings, like the one planned for Moscow in May, that will involve extensive meetings of experts as well as private discussions at the political level. The one innovation, agreed upon at Mr. Baker's suggestion, is to add transnational issues such as terrorism, drugs and the environment as formal topics for U.S.-Soviet discussion.

Mr. Baker assured Mr. Shevardnadze, he said, that the United States believes Mr. Gorbachev's policy of *perestroika*, or restructuring, is good for the Soviet Union as well as for the outside world and that "we hope the Soviets succeed" in advancing it.

He added, though, that the United States believes perestroika's success is "really dependent on what the Soviets do and not on what we in the West do." This is the rationale in Washington for not making any special effort to assist Mr. Gorbachev at this time.

On a subject of human rights, Mr. Baker expressed displeasure that there has been "very little progress" in the last two months after "good progress until about December." He expressed confidence that once the ministerial dialogue resumes, progress will continue.

ASSESS: *On Target in Key Areas*

(Continued from page 1)

overwhelming advantage in ground equipment, such as tanks. By Soviet calculations, the plan would require them to eliminate about 10 tanks for each tank eliminated by NATO.

Another feature of the Soviet plan that approaches the Western position is the extent of the weapons cuts projected by Moscow for the first phase of its plan.

Mr. Shevardnadze said Moscow favored "equal collective ceilings which would be 10 percent to 15 percent lower than the lowest level possessed by either of the politico-military alliances." Such ceilings would be slightly below the ceilings envisioned by the West.

NATO is suggesting equal limits on weapons that would be 5 percent to 10 percent below current Western levels. NATO officials say that alliance forces are stretched so thin that deeper cuts might interfere with the ability to defend NATO territory.

Another promising area of convergence is the need for extensive verification measures. Mr. Shevardnadze said on Monday that the Soviet bloc would insist on "the most stringent and rigorous verification, including inspections without right of refusal."

Despite these three broad areas of agreement, there are still major differences.

One is the scope of the Soviet plan to reduce tactical aircraft and combat helicopters, two areas where Moscow insists that the West has a numerical advantage. NATO opposes limits on aircraft, and is not proposing limits on helicopters.

The Western alliance opposes aircraft limits because it says aircraft can easily be reintroduced in Europe and because some planes could carry nuclear bombs, which NATO wants excluded from the talks. NATO disputes Soviet calculations that NATO has the lead in these weapons.

Another important dispute centers on the Soviet proposal for special zones that would be set up along the East-West border. Under the Soviet plan, there would be further limits on weapons in this area as well as restrictions on military exercises. Tactical nuclear weapons would also have to be withdrawn from those zones.

NATO officials maintain that such zones would interfere with the West's plans for a complete defense of West German territory. And NATO flatly rejects Moscow's proposal to remove short-range nuclear weapons from Europe.

Still other differences are the deep cuts sought by Moscow for the second phase of its plan, which go beyond what NATO says it can accept. And NATO's proposal to sharply limit the number of Soviet weapons that can be in the Warsaw Pact has drawn protests from Soviet military officials.

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BUSH: *President Rejects Criticism and Insists Government Is 'on Track'*

(Continued from page 1)

stated position of NATO," adding, "and that is good."

■ No Retreat on Tower

On other topics, wire services reported, Mr. Bush, asked about the embattled nomination of John G. Tower to be defense secretary, said: "It is my desire to have him and, you might say, my right to have him. And, therefore, I will stay with it. Let's go to a vote. I'm not going to pull back on this."

And he said that he was open to a "sensible answer" to the proliferation of semiautomatic assault weapons and had asked William J. Bennett, his nominee for drug policy coordinator, to work on it.

Mr. Bush also said there would have to be "linkage" between U.S. willingness to help the Soviet Union economically and Soviet willingness to help the United States diplomatically in places such as Latin America.

He added that he expected Congress to renew humanitarian aid to the Nicaraguan rebels when current aid expires in a few weeks. "I will not leave the contras out there without any humanitarian aid at all, the ability to stay alive at this juncture," he said.

Mr. Bush, a member of the National Rifle Association, has said he opposes a ban on assault rifles. But he said Tuesday that he talked to Mr. Bennett about the problem after Mr. Bennett was quoted as saying he might favor curtailment of such weapons as a way to cut down on drug-related violence.

Mr. Bush said he told Mr. Bennett: "I'm not so rigid that if you come to me with a sensible answer that takes care of the concerns that I've felt over the years, I'll take a hard look at it, and I'll work with you to that end."

Mr. Bush was asked about the allegations against Mr. Tower of heavy drinking and whether the nominee would measure up to the qualifications required of persons in the military chain of command on that point. "I think he will measure up," Mr. Bush said. "He'll have 25,000 people in the Pentagon checking up on him to make sure that is true."

On Tuesday, as the Senate resumed its debate on the nomination, the Armed Services Committee chairman, Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, announced that a new investigation had begun. He gave no details. *(Reuters, AP)*

KEEP UP TO DATE WITH BUSINESS PEOPLE APPEARING EACH WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY IN THE IHT

WORLD BRIEFS

Poles Accuse Russia of Katyn Killings

WARSAW (NYT) — Poland accused Soviet forces on Tuesday of having committed the Katyn Forest massacre of Polish officers during World War II.

The charge, raised by the government's spokesman, Jerzy Urban, represented a fundamental shift in the Polish position. It was a significant break with Moscow, in rejecting what for 45 years has been the Soviet version of the crime: that it was the work of German invaders.

Discussing the work of a joint Soviet-Polish historical commission set up more than a year ago to fill in historical "blank spots," Mr. Urban said, "We believe that everything indicates the crime was committed by the Stalinist NKVD," the initials for the Soviet secret police during the Stalinist period. The accusation was the climax of a recent campaign evidently designed at pressuring Moscow to disclose the truth about the massacre of more than 4,400 officers whose corpses were discovered in mass graves in the Katyn Forest, near Smolensk.

IRA Gunmen Kill 3 in Ulster Attack

BELFAST (Combined Dispatches) — IRA gunmen killed three persons in a Northern Ireland village on Tuesday, the police said.

The outlawed Irish Republican Army said it attacked a garage in the village of Coagh in County Tyrone because it was a local stronghold for the Ulster Volunteer Force, a Protestant paramilitary group that is also banned. Last month, the Ulster Volunteer Force admitted it was responsible for killing a County Tyrone member of Sinn Fein, the political wing of the IRA.

Chaos at Trial of Korean Air Bomber

SEOUL (Reuters) — The trial of a woman who confessed to blowing up a South Korean airliner with 115 people on board was reduced to pandemonium Tuesday as relatives of the dead tore their hair, screamed and collapsed in the courtroom.

Kim Hyon Hui, 27, a North Korean agent known as Mayumi, sat motionless and impassive as relatives screamed insults and tried to break through a police cordon to attack her. The trial was recessed twice and three persons were removed, biting and kicking, from the room.

Earlier in the day Miss Kim pleaded guilty to planting explosives aboard a Korean Air Boeing 707 on Nov. 19, 1987, with the help of a male accomplice. She said she planted the bomb on the order of Kim Jong Il, son and heir to the North Korean leader, Kim Il Sung. The aircraft blew up near the Burmese coast.

Rockwell Fraud Fine Is $5.5 Million

LOS ANGELES (Combined Dispatches) — Rockwell International Corp., one of the largest U.S. defense contractors, has been fined $5.5 million for overcharging the government on a sophisticated satellite navigation contract. U.S. Attorney Robert C. Bonner said that the fine was the largest ever imposed on a corporation for criminal fraud on a defense contract.

A U.S. district judge, Consuelo B. Marshall, on Monday imposed the maximum $500,000 fine on a conspiracy count and $5 million more on a count of contempt of court. She also put Rockwell on five years' probation and ordered the company to repay the $446,000 it overcharged.

Rockwell had pleaded guilty to conspiracy and contempt of court but maintained that two former high-level employees, not the company, were responsible for the overcharges and a subsequent cover-up. The company said it would appeal the fine. *(Reuters, AP)*

For the Record

Australia will be the host of an international conference this year aimed at curbing the spread of chemical weapons, Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said Tuesday. It will be a follow-up to the gathering in Paris attended by 149 countries in January. *(AFP)*

The former president of Vanuatu was sentenced to six years Tuesday for his failed attempt last year to install his nephew as prime minister. George Sokomanu, had been president of the Pacific island since 1980 until his dismissal in January. His nephew, Barak Sope, and the former opposition leader, Maxime Carlot, each received five-year terms. *(AP)*

Hans-Dietrich Genscher was hospitalized on Tuesday after the West German foreign minister returned to Bonn from the opening of East-West arms talks in Vienna, the Foreign Ministry said. A statement said Mr. Genscher, 61, would have surgery. *(Reuters)*

Correction

In a Washington Post article in the March 7 issue of the International Herald Tribune, comment about Salman Rushdie was erroneously attributed to Auberon Waugh. The article in question, appearing in The Spectator, was in fact written by Paul Johnson.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Airport Security Improves in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Aviation security has improved, but U.S. agents still managed to slip 156 weapons through airport checkpoints resulting in $1.18 million in fines against domestic airlines, the Federal Aviation Administration announced.

The agency said the detection rate for all airlines checked was 93.1 percent, compared to 88.2 percent in July and 78.9 percent in the first such tests of the system in 1987. In a separate Transportation Department report Monday, airlines showed improvements in the number of flight delays, baggage problems and passengers with reservations who were "bumped" from flights.

Fines resulted when airport security failed to detect fake guns, knives, explosives or other weapons in hand-carried luggage or in the clothing of agents. The largest fines were $186,000 against American Airlines for 24 alleged violations, $151,000 against Continental Airlines for 20, $136,000 against Eastern for 18 and $132,000 against USAir for 15. The agency said it ran more than 6,800 checks last year. Meanwhile, a report by the Transportation Department said the 13 largest U.S. carriers reported 76.7 percent of their flights operated on time in January, compared with 76.1 percent in December and 69.2 percent in January last year.

Several passengers on the Queen Elizabeth 2 were injured when the liner was caught in a storm with force 10 winds and 40-foot (12-meter) waves northeast of Auckland, New Zealand. The QE2 was on a cruise from the United States to Japan. *(AFP)*

A rush-hour power failure in Amsterdam caused huge traffic jams Tuesday. Main thoroughfares were clogged with cars as hundreds of traffic lights failed. *(AP)*

A strike by hostesses and stewards forced Alitalia to cancel most flights from Rome and Naples on Tuesday. *(AP)*

Austria's national museums were closed for a day Tuesday in a protest by curators at plans to centralize the administration. *(Reuters)*

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Alicante	17	63	11	52	cl
Amsterdam	10	50	7	45	r
Athens	9	48	4	39	c
Barcelona	16	61	6	43	c
Belgrade	12	54	0	32	fr
Berlin	14	57	5	41	fr
Brussels	12	54	9	48	r
Budapest	12	54	1	34	c
Copenhagen	10	50	5	41	fr
Costa Del Sol	17	63	9	48	cl
Dublin	10	50	3	38	fr
Edinburgh	9	48	4	39	sh
Florence	18	64	3	38	fr
Frankfurt	14	57	3	38	c
Geneva	13	55	1	34	c
Helsinki	1	34	0	32	c
Las Palmas	21	70	3	38	fr
Lisbon	17	63	12	55	c
London	10	50	7	45	c
Luxembourg	10	50	5	41	c
Madrid	14	57	3	38	c
Milan	16	61	3	38	fr
Moscow	0	32	-1	30	sw
Munich	12	54	0	32	fr
Nice	18	64	9	48	cl
Oslo	7	45	1	34	c
Paris	13	55	10	50	r
Prague	11	52	0	32	fr
Reykjavik	1	34	-3	26	fr
Rome	14	57	2	36	cl
Stockholm	6	43	1	34	c
Strasbourg	17	63	2	36	c
Venice	14	57	4	39	c
Vienna	12	54	1	34	fr
Warsaw	5	41	-4	25	c
Zurich	14	57	5	41	cl
MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	10	50	-3	26	sh
Cairo	19	66	13	55	c
Istanbul	8	46	6	43	r
Jerusalem	14	57	8	46	cl
Tel Aviv	19	66	12	54	cl
OCEANIA					
Auckland	—	—	—	—	na
Sydney	28	82	22	72	fr

ASIA	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	28	82	23	73	c
Beijing	7	45	-3	26	fr
Hong Kong	16	61	14	57	fr
Manila	31	88	26	79	fr
New Delhi	30	86	16	61	fr
Seoul	2	36	-3	26	fr
Shanghai	9	48	3	38	fr
Singapore	29	84	25	77	sh
Taipei	23	73	17	63	r
Tokyo	7	45	5	41	r
AFRICA					
Algiers	19	66	14	57	cl
Cape Town	26	79	14	57	c
Casablanca	22	72	12	54	cl
Harare	27	81	12	54	c
Lagos	31	88	23	73	cl
Nairobi	29	84	18	64	fr
Tunis	19	66	5	41	fr
LATIN AMERICA					
Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	na
Lima	27	81	19	66	c
Mexico City	28	82	23	73	cl
Rio de Janeiro	31	88	24	75	cl
NORTH AMERICA					
Anchorage	-6	21	-11	12	sn
Atlanta	3	38	-2	28	r
Boston	-3	26	-10	14	sn
Chicago	0	32	-8	18	sn
Denver	0	32	-8	18	sn
Detroit	-3	26	-10	14	sn
Honolulu	29	84	20	68	fr
Houston	15	59	1	34	r
Los Angeles	22	72	14	57	fr
Miami	26	79	16	61	fr
Minneapolis	-8	18	-16	3	sn
Montreal	-3	26	-6	21	sn
Nassau	30	86	23	73	fr
New York	-2	28	-7	19	sn
Phoenix	18	64	9	48	fr
San Francisco	17	63	10	50	r
Seattle	9	48	4	39	r
Toronto	-4	25	-9	16	sn
Washington	-2	28	-5	23	sn

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-showers; sn-snow; st-stormy.

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slightly rough. **FRANKFURT:** Rain. Temp. 10 — 6 (50 — 43). **LONDON:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 9 — 1 (48 — 30). **MADRID:** Cloudy. Temp. 15 — 3 (59 — 38). **NEW YORK:** Cloudy. Temp. 0 — 5 (32 — 23). **PARIS:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 11 — 2 (52 — 36). **ROME:** Fair. Temp. 18 — 2 (64 — 36). **TEL AVIV:** Not available. **ZURICH:** Cloudy. Temp. 14 — 1 (57 — 34). **MANILA:** Cloudy. Temp. 32 — 22 (84 — 72). **HONG KONG:** Temp. 2 — 3 (36 — 26). **SINGAPORE:** Stormy. Temp. 28 — 25 (82 — 77). **TOKYO:** Rain. Temp. 6 — 3 (43 — 38).

AMERICAN TOPICS

Black Mother Objects To a Slavery Lesson

During U.S. Black History Month in February, a teacher in Germantown, Maryland, assigned her fourth-grade pupils to pretend they were plantation masters and write a "diary" of their duties for a week, The Washington Post reports. A 10-year-old boy wrote for Monday, the first day, "I would buy all of the slaves and set them free." The boy, who is black, left the rest of the diary blank.

His mother, Marsha Davis-Lewis, formally protested. An affirmative-action officer in the federal government, seeing to it that minority-rights laws are enforced, said the assignment indicated "that slavery was OK."

The teacher, Sharon Black, is white. "I would never inflict on anyone anything that would make them feel they were not an 'A No. 1' person," she said. "There is no way in which the children in my class could feel — or feel I feel — slavery should be glorified."

Officials then said they would abandon the assignment. Oliver Lancaster, the school system's human relations director, said, "To put a youngster in a position of playing a slave master during Black History Month is something that is fraught with land mines."

Short Takes

Highway police may soon be able to use lasers to detect speeders. A new laser speed detector that emits infrared light invisible to humans and radar detectors alike allows the police to browse for speeders as far as a a third of a mile (about half a kilometer) away without putting them on their guard. However, countermeasures already are being developed — but at a price. One expert said that while radar detectors sell for $100 to $400, a laser detector probably would cost about $1,500.

A dispute is growing over the Tony Awards, a crucial factor in the box-office success of any Broadway play that wins, The New York Times reports. The Dramatists Guild wants Off Broadway plays to be eligible. Theater owners contend that the Tony should remain exclusive Broadway property. The awards, officially the Antoinette Perry Awards, were named for the actress, producer and director who was one of the guiding spirits of the Broadway theater. She died in 1946.

On March 1, 1954, Puerto Rican nationalists in the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives shot and wounded five congressmen. Two teen-age Capitol pages, Paul E. Kanjorski and Bill Emerson, carried out one of the wounded legislators. Last week, exactly 35 years after the event, Representatives Paul E. Kanjorski, Democrat of Pennsylvania, and Bill Emerson, Republican of Missouri, rose on the floor of the House to commemorate the event in brief speeches.

Allen Drury, who won the Pulitzer Prize for his classic 1959 novel about Washington politics, "Advise and Consent," said he is dismayed by the current tendency to bare officials' private lives: "It's not a disaster if somebody has to be reasonably sober when dealing with the public business," he said. "But the unfortunate trend now established is one must tell all and promise all" and furthermore "promise to be a good, good, good boy forever after. It's not only ridiculous, it's humiliating and sad."

Shorter Takes: The U.S. dispute with Europe over American beef grown with hormones has had a ripple effect domestically. Some American consumers have begun searching stores for beef advertised as being natural or hormone-free. ● Refrigerators have gotten bigger and more stylish over the decades but the conflict between improving energy efficiency and eliminating chlorofluorocarbons from refrigerants and insulation may give them thicker walls and smaller interiors in the 1990s.

Arthur Higbee

Bruce Bisping/The Associated Press

PORNOGRAPHY AND VIOLENCE — Two workers at a theater showing sexually explicit films in St. Paul, Minnesota, beat a television cameraman outside the building after he filmed anti-pornography protesters celebrating the closing of the theater. Protesters, at left, tried to pull the assailants off the cameraman. Another TV cameraman was also beaten. No charges were filed.

U.S. Fears Serious Damage At Reactor After Accident

By Keith Schneider
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — An accident in January at a reactor at the Savannah River nuclear weapons plant in South Carolina may have caused significantly more damage than engineers first thought, according to the Energy Department.

An investigation of the accident on Jan. 22, in which pressurized water in a reactor cooling system shook pipes and caused several large valves to leak, also disclosed that two heat exchangers may be ruined.

The Energy Department is studying the heat exchangers to determine whether they need to be replaced, a task that could take a month or more and cost several million dollars, government engineers said Monday.

The exchangers, which are as large as railroad tank cars and filled with small tubes, transfer heat from the primary system for cooling the reactor to the secondary cooling system, which drains into the Savannah River. After the accident, technicians discovered that the water in the secondary cooling system contained levels of radioactive tritium that were hundreds of times higher than normal, indicating that leaks had developed in the more than 9,000 small tubes inside the heat exchangers.

"We have seen an elevation of tritium levels in the exchangers," John R. Patterson, the Energy Department's assistant manager for reactor operations at Savannah River, said. "We'll know within a month whether we'll have to replace them."

Because the secondary cooling system drains into the environment, operating the reactor with the damaged exchangers could pose a health threat to communities downstream that draw their drinking water from the river.

The federal standard for tritium in drinking water is measured in trillionths of a curie, meaning that barely measurable trace amounts are considered hazardous.

The reactors have been closed since the spring 1988 for safety reasons and thus are not leaking tritium at the moment. Mr. Patterson said that the tests to determine whether the exchangers were damaged were conducted in isolation and there would be no drainage of coolant to the river.

The concern about the heat exchangers occurs amid a mammoth program, begun in November, to improve safety and overhaul equipment at the 37-year-old plant.

The plant is the only U.S. source of tritium, a radioactive isotope of hydrogen that decays steadily and must be replenished periodically in most U.S. nuclear weapons.

The accident in January occurred at the K reactor, one of three nuclear reactors still operable at the plant, and the one the Energy Department hopes to restart first later this year.

According to an investigation report, the damage to the secondary cooling system at the K reactor was caused by "an insufficient degree or professionalism and discipline" that resulted in at least two dozen serious procedural errors.

Laos Calls Off Search for MIAs

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Laos has postponed a joint excavation to search for the bodies of Americans missing in action because of the Bush administration's censure of Laos last week for not helping the United States in its crackdown on drug trafficking, the State Department said.

The State Department had recommended no penalties for Laos because of its cooperation in helping recover American bodies lost in the Vietnam War, and State Department officials said Monday that they were assured that the White House accepted their recommendations.

But Brent Scowcroft, the national security adviser, overruled the State Department recommendations a week ago, the day before President George Bush made his announcement, other administration officials said. Countries that are deemed to be not cooperating in the fight against drugs face the loss of American aid, trade preferences and other advantages.

Kennedy Appeals to Democrats to Follow Reagan's Example

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Senator Edward M. Kennedy has criticized his party's 1988 presidential campaign as being devoid of ideas and urged the Democrats to emulate former President Ronald Reagan's consistent sense of political purpose.

In an address at Yale University on the politics of ideas, Mr. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, also assailed President George Bush for "coming to office without larger goals and purposes."

He said that the Republicans' lack of an agenda gave the Democrats an opening, if they could "move beyond the New Deal and the New Frontier and the Great Society."

Mr. Kennedy's address on Monday added fuel to the Democratic debate about their failures in the presidential election, especially since Mr. Kennedy was so openly critical of the strategy pursued by Governor Michael S. Dukakis, the party's nominee.

"I reject the notion that the Democratic ticket lost because of charges about Willie Horton and the Pledge of Allegiance," Mr. Kennedy said, referring to the furloughed Massachusetts prisoner and Michael S. Dukakis's veto of a bill requiring pupils to recite the pledge.

"I believe those issues defined the contest primarily because there was no compelling Democratic message."

"Competence was not enough," Mr. Kennedy continued, referring to one of Mr. Dukakis's major campaign claims.

"Ideology — which is about ideas — was missing, and our opponents filled the gap with appeals to fear, only lightly sprinkled with the kinder, gentler seasoning of his perorations. Because we failed to gain the high road of ideas, the Republicans could run on the low road and win."

Mr. Kennedy contrasted the Democratic uncertainty about their own ideas with Mr. Reagan's philosophical self-confidence.

Mr. Kennedy, who is critical of Mr. Reagan's policies, nevertheless praised the vigor and single-mindedness with which the former president pursued them.

"Whether we agreed with him or not, Ronald Reagan was a successful candidate and an effective president above all else because he stood for a set of ideas," the senator said.

"He stated them in 1980 — and it turned out that he meant them — and he wrote most of them not only into public law, but into the national consciousness."

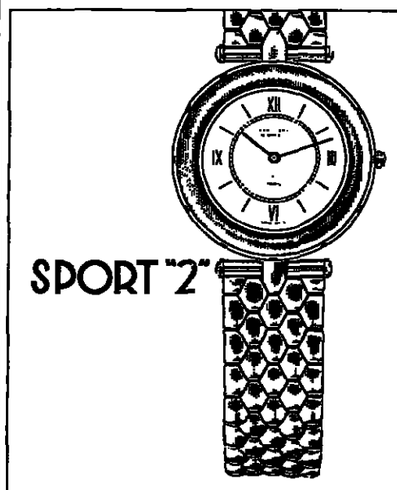
"It would be foolish to deny that his success was fundamentally rooted in a command of public ideas," Mr. Kennedy said. "Ronald Reagan may have forgotten names, but never his goals. He was a great communicator, not simply because of his personality or his TelePrompTer, but mostly because he had something to communicate."

Mr. Kennedy's praise for Mr. Reagan echoed the views of many on the Democratic Party's left wing who argued that Democrats should not abandon their commitment to use government aggressively to solve social problems.

Mr. Kennedy called for "the kind of activism, which views government as a positive instrument that can exert its will even when its resources are depleted."

But he cautioned against relying exclusively on new spending programs and urged Democrats to use government to require businesses to provide health care, day care, leave for the parents of newborn children and a higher minimum wage.

He also called for a new spirit of "public enterprise" that would hold government programs to a stricter standard of achievement. "It is time to start solving problems, as distinct from simply spending money on them," he said.



SPORT "2"

"la collection"
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TOKYO OSAKA, HONG KONG, MILANO, ROMA MADRID
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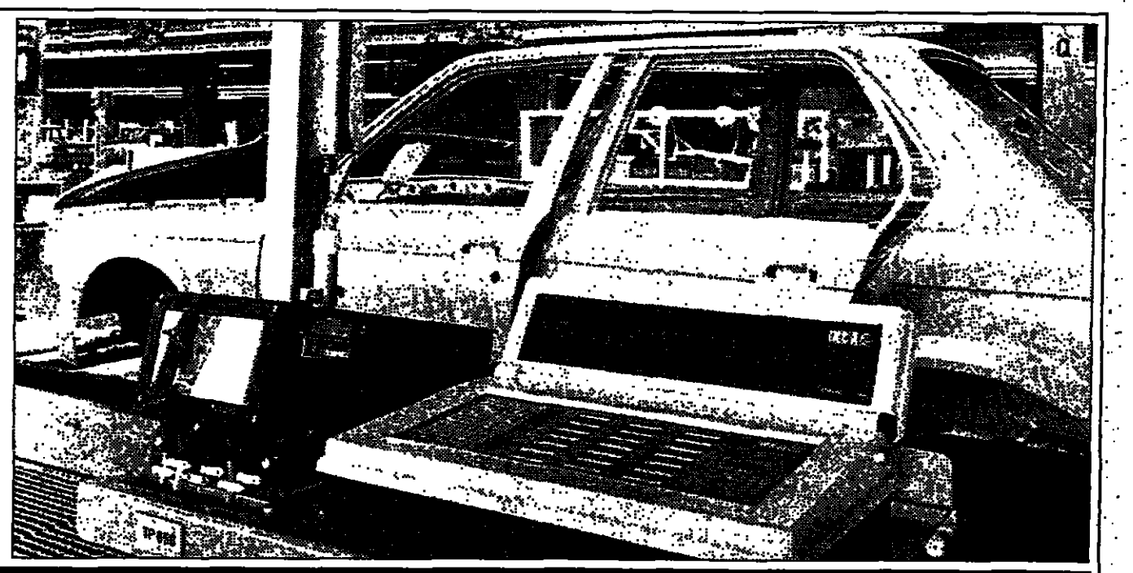
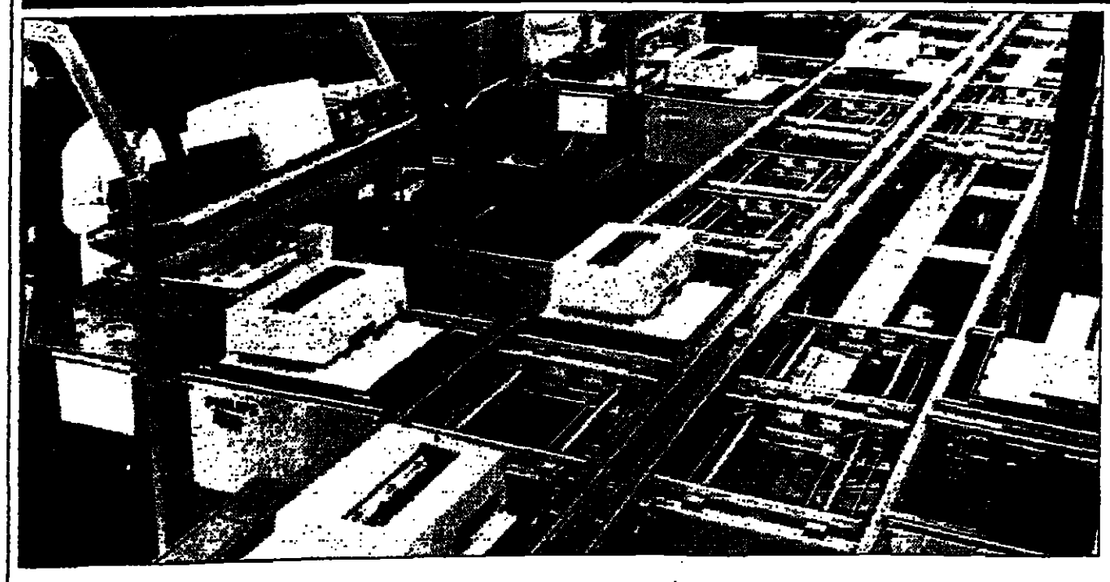
The automobile industry is a leader in the techniques and technology of volume production. ► West Germany's famous car manufacturer BMW is a good example; its Regensburg plant is one of the most advanced production facilities in the world. ► The technology at Regensburg allows a great variety of BMW's 300 series to be manufactured on the same assembly line, with optimal flexibility and cost-efficiency while maintaining the company's high standards for quality and on-time delivery. ► Perfect communication between product flow and control system is essential. ► This vital link is provided by a Philips PREMID system which identifies each car body for the appropriate action to be taken at the various production stages. ► PREMID's exceptional performance in automatic, remote, unmanned identification has led to many other interesting



INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY FOR BMW AND IBM - FROM PHILIPS.



fields of application. ► For example, automatic toll collection without the vehicle having to stop or reduce speed. ►►► In IBM's typewriter and printer assembly plant at Vimercate, Italy, production flow is optimized by a Philips Variable Transport System; reducing stock levels and throughput times, and thus product cost price. ► Being flexible and modular in terms of hardware, software, control and interface, VTS is a one-time investment that allows assembly of various products on the same line at the same time. ► It also allows fast and easy adaptation to new products and even new assembly sites with a totally different layout. ► In fact, the VTS now being used in Italy was originally installed at IBM's assembly plant in the Netherlands. ►►► Philips innovative technology is also used in many other factory automation applications. ►

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Ralf Sasse/Reuters

A handicapped Polish trader sits beside his wares at the market near the Berlin Wall in West Berlin.

China Imposes Martial Law On Lhasa as Clashes Continue

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

CHENGDU, China — The Chinese government imposed martial law on the Tibetan city of Lhasa on Tuesday after three days of clashes between Chinese policemen and Tibetan rioters.

The official Xinhua news agency has reported that 12 persons have died and that more than 110 have been injured in the rioting. But some Western and Tibetan witnesses have put the death toll as high as 30.

China's national television network announced the martial-law decree Tuesday after small groups of demonstrators in the Tibetan capital continued to call for Tibetan independence from China.

A television announcer said that the decree, signed by Prime Minister Li Peng, would go into effect at midnight and that it was needed to protect the security and property of Lhasa residents.

It was the first time in 30 years that the authorities have imposed martial law in Lhasa, marking a failure in the last year and a half to bring repeated pro-independence demonstrations in Lhasa under control.

The last time martial law was imposed on Lhasa was in March 1959, when the Chinese Army suppressed a major Tibetan uprising.

The television announcer said the government of the Tibetan Autonomous Region would take concrete steps to implement martial law, presumably including restrictions on the freedom of movement of residents in Lhasa. Tibetan television said Tuesday that a curfew was being imposed on the city.

An increase in arrests and new controls over Buddhist monasteries in and around Lhasa were expected to follow the martial-law decree. Many demonstrations over the past year and a half have been led by Buddhist monks and nuns.

Despite repeated assaults against rioters with tear gas and automatic weapons on Sunday and Monday, the police were still unable to control a pocket of several hundred demonstrators who continued Tuesday to chant slogans calling for Tibetan freedom from Chinese rule.

Susan Picarelli, a California tourist caught in Lhasa during the rioting, said by telephone Tuesday that trucks dropped police reinforcements around the pocket of resistance where demonstrations continued, in the old Tibetan quarter in the eastern part of Lhasa.

The demonstrators expressed support for the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan Buddhist leader in exile in India, she said, adding that some of those in the forefront of the demonstrations were children.

Other witnesses said demonstrators hurled stones at Chinese on bicycles whenever they cycled close to the area where demonstrations continued.

The martial-law decree may have been partly intended to preempt a new outbreak of demonstrations on or around March 10, the 30th anniversary of the 1959 uprising.

National television showed scenes of some of the destruction in Lhasa for the first time Tuesday. Policemen were seen putting out fires but not firing weapons. Rioters were shown hurling stones.

■ China Blames 'Separatists'

China told the UN Human Rights Commission that the riots in Lhasa were touched off by "a few separatists" and by terrorists sent from outside to Tibet, The Associated Press reported from Geneva.

Li Zhaomin, the Chinese delegate to the 43-nation panel, said the violence had "endangered the security and sovereignty of China" and had therefore forced the authorities to take "corresponding measures."

He said that "a few separatists do not wish to see progress and better living standards in Tibet" because they feared this would end "their daydream of separating Tibet from China."

He said that industrial and agricultural output in the region had increased by almost 500 percent in the last 30 years and that progress was similar in education, communications and health care. But he conceded that there were also things that were "not so satisfactory," and he pointed to a "serious mistake like the 'Cultural Revolution.'"

■ Dalai Lama's Opinion

A spokesman for the Dalai Lama said Tuesday that China had imposed martial law in Lhasa to keep foreigners out of the city and to shield China from world opinion, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

"Martial law, as far as Tibetan people are concerned, will not make much difference because Tibet has been under martial law for the past 30 years," said Tashi Wangdi, New Delhi representative of Tibetan spiritual leader.

"It's mainly aimed at foreigners in Lhasa who have been courageously sending out information about the situation in Tibet," Mr. Wangdi said in a telephone interview."

Berlin Cracks Down on Poles Itching for Flea Market Marks

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Though long prepared to stand fast against a military onslaught from the East, authorities in West Berlin have been caught off guard by the weekend invasions of thousands of Polish flea marketeers lured to this island of capitalism by the chance for a quick Deutsche mark.

They began sometime before Christmas, when several dozen Poles, taking advantage of loosened exit formalities in Poland, appeared at the Krempelmarkt, the muddy weekend flea market near the Berlin Wall, with some vodka, clothing and other wares for sale at rock-bottom prices.

The stuff was snapped up fast and word spread quickly, so that by the last weekend of February about 8,000 Poles had converged on West Berlin in buses, trains or battered Polski Fiat sedans laden with vinyl cases and bags packed with everything from clothing and basic utensils to heirlooms, Soviet champagne, sausage and cuts of meat.

Poles, like other East Europeans, do not need a visa to visit West Berlin, which is only about a two-hour drive from the Polish border.

The size of the wave finally prompted a crackdown by West German and Polish authorities. According to reports from Poland, customs agents turned back hundreds of cars and scores of buses, blocking as many as 2,000 would-be marketeers.

In West Berlin, police and customs agents massed at entry checkpoints, stopping all Polish cars for thorough "safety checks" and a search of their goods. About a tenth of the cars were turned back.

The police also erected wire fences around the vacant lots previously used by the Poles to spread out their wares, and posted off-limits signs in Polish.

Despite the measures, about 5,000 Polish entrepreneurs still reached West Berlin, and the sidewalks outside the Krempelmarkt were full again on Sunday — but with a smaller selection of goods.

Buyers, many of them poorer Turks and Poles who live in West Berlin, crowded around as the Polish peddlers furtively opened their bags.

"We just took a night train from Szczecin and we'll take the train back this afternoon," said a middle-aged, well-dressed woman after selling all her cigarettes and teacups. Szczecin is about 140 kilometers (85 miles) northeast of West Berlin.

"First, I have to go buy some records — my son asked for French Baroque music — and some medicines for my mother," she said. "You can't buy that for zlotys."

Vodka, Soviet champagne, American cigarettes and caviar went fast, followed by more practical utensils and wares, all at a fraction of what they would usually cost in West Berlin.

Some of the wares, such as the cigarettes, had been purchased at hard-currency shops in Poland for duty-free prices far below those of West Berlin. A carton of Marlboros, for example, that cost $7.50 in Warsaw was snapped up for $10.

Police vans were parked at both ends of the street. Groups of officers occasionally moved down the sidewalks, sending the vendors scurrying and picking out one or two of them for identity checks. The police said that 161 Poles were given red stamps in their passports, meaning that they had to leave West Berlin within three days.

One Polish woman began to sob as she was led away, drawing a crowd of sympathizers who badgered the police until she was released.

"Don't you know what that stamp will mean back home — are you heartless?" shouted another Polish woman in German as the seller, still crying, was led away by her husband.

The economics of the trade are entry-level capitalism. A decent day at the Krempelmarkt can net a Pole about 100 DM ($55), about three months' income in Polish zlotys at the black-market rate of 3,300 zlotys to the dollar.

Such trade hardly stems from greed or organized black-marketeering. With the Polish economy in near ruin, and with one of the lowest per-capita income levels in the East bloc and little prospect of improvement, many Poles have been leaving to take their chances in the West.

Thousands have gone to Austria, which does not require a visa, and thousands more have lined up for visas to West Germany and other West European countries, hoping to use a 30-day tourist visa to find black-market work.

As a result, networks that supply illegal Polish workers have appeared, angering not only union workers but those in the so-called gray market.

Turks resident in West Berlin, for example, have long been available for private work at about 25 DM an hour, while skilled Polish carpenters, plumbers or painters will work for as little as 8 DM an hour.

The invasion from the East has posed a touchy political problem for both West Berlin and Bonn.

On the one hand, the influx of Poles has helped prompt a resentment of foreigners among blue-collar Germans. This was demonstrated in January when the far-right Republican Party won 7.5 percent of the popular vote in municipal elections in West Berlin on a "foreigner-go-home" platform.

Poles are also applying in record numbers either for political asylum or for citizenship as ethnic Germans, often with forged papers. A total of 103,000 foreign visitors applied for asylum and more than 200,000 ethnic Germans entered West Germany last year. The Poles topped both lists.

Developing Countries to Get Help With Ozone Technology

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — A major international conference on protecting the ozone layer of the atmosphere ended Tuesday with pledges by U.S. and British officials to help developing countries acquire new technologies to replace the refrigerants, solvents and aerosol gases that do the damage.

The 12 European Community countries, followed closely by the United States, decided last week to go beyond existing international agreements and phase out the manufacture and use of these compounds by the end of the century.

At the conference, China, India and smaller countries that want to develop industries that use the compounds expressed fears that the switch to substitutes by the world's chemical giants could penalize poorer countries or force them to go without refrigeration or electronics industries.

"We shall put greater emphasis on environmental needs in allocating our aid program," said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, who was host to the gathering. It heard scientists report on the worldwide increase in skin cancer and eye cataracts that human beings would suffer in the next half century from damage already done to the ozone layer, which blocks the sun's ultraviolet rays.

"Clearly it would be intolerable for the countries which have already industrialized, and have caused the greater part of the problems we face, to expect others to pay the price in terms of their people's hopes and well-being," Mrs. Thatcher said.

William A. Nitze, a U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, described Mrs. Thatcher's speech as "an excellent initiative" and said, "I would hope the development aid of the United States and other industrialized countries would be increased. Some of our development assistance, hopefully, will be focused on helping these countries make the transition to benign technologies."

William K. Reilly, the chief of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, also met with representatives of China, India and Mauritius and other smaller countries and asked them what they expected from the industrialized countries. "We were not able to promise them any specific amounts," Mr. Nitze said.

U.S. and British officials said that the World Bank would be the most likely agency to channel environmental aid from the industrial countries to the developing ones, but that they had only just begun thinking about the problem.

Mostafa K. Tolba, executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, under which the conference was held, called on the industrialized countries to come up with a plan with real figures.

He echoed calls made Monday by the Chinese representative, Liu Ming Pu, and India's minister for the environment, Z. R. Ansari, who suggested the idea of a fund, on top of existing foreign aid, to help developing countries find and buy substitute chemicals. Mr. Tolba suggested that richer nations could write off some of the poorer nations' debt against environmental expenditures.

Mrs. Thatcher succeeded in one of her major aims: to get more countries to sign a 1987 agreement in Montreal that went into force this year and has been ratified by more than 30 countries. It set a goal of a 50 percent reduction by the end of the century in the industrialized countries' production and use of five chlorofluorocarbons, with a longer time for developing countries to reach the same level.

Nicholas Ridley, the British environment minister, reported that 20 countries, including Nigeria, Brazil, Poland, Hungary, and Austria — but not India or China — said during the conference that they would join the Montreal agreement and that more than a dozen others, including Czechoslovakia, Algeria, and Southeast Asian countries, said they would consider joining.

But because of concerns by developing countries, as well as some reluctance by Soviet representatives to commit themselves to further action before studying the latest scientific findings on ozone damage, the conference ended without a consensus on whether to strengthen the Montreal agreement or add additional chemicals to be controlled. The agreement freezes the use of halons, used in fire-extinguishing systems, at 1986 levels after 1992, but does not include carbon tetrachloride or methyl chloroform, which are used in industrial processes.

Together, the Common Market countries and the United States account for three quarters of annual production and 60 percent of worldwide chlorofluorocarbon consumption of about a million tons a year.

The United States banned chlorofluorocarbons from aerosols a decade ago, but Europe is only now doing so, largely because of pressure from consumers.

Missile Hits Airport in Afghanistan

Reuters

KABUL, Afghanistan — A plane carrying civilian passengers was hit by a missile as it was about to take off from Jalalabad on Tuesday as Moslem rebels stepped up their efforts to capture the provincial capital. Missiles also hit the city.

Two female passengers were killed, an Afghan government official said, adding that an unknown number of occupants managed to escape. The official said that the plane was a Soviet-built Antonov An-32 of the Afghan Air Force — a type often used for civilian transport within the country. It had been scheduled to fly from Jalalabad to Kabul.

Artillery and missile attacks on Jalalabad have increased sharply in recent days, and officials say they are convinced that the rebels have made a prime target of the city, in eastern Afghanistan near the Pakistan border. In addition, Mujahidin sources said that at least seven large government missiles aimed at the attackers had gone off target and landed on the city in the last three days.

Recent Mujahidin reports said that 40 percent of the buildings in Jalalabad had been destroyed, but the Afghan official said this was exaggerated. He said the city's defenses were holding and that the road to Kabul was still open.

Bogotá Is Tense After Rioting

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service

BOGOTA — The authorities have clamped down on this capital city, posting thousands of heavily armed policemen and soldiers on the streets and imposing emergency laws in an attempt to avoid a repeat of riots that erupted here last week after the assassination of a leftist leader.

José Antequera, a member of the Communist Party Central Committee and a leader of the far-left Patriotic Union coalition, was killed Friday in the terminal of the Bogotá international airport. The slaying was widely thought to be the work of extreme rightists in their war against the extreme left.

Gravely wounded in the attack was Senator Ernesto Samper, 38, a leading politician considered likely to be the governing Liberal Party's candidate for president in 1990.

Even in a country so beset with violence by guerrillas, drug lords and common criminals, the attack shocked Colombians and prompted calls by a wide range of political leaders for new approaches to stem the killing.

The riots were not as big as those last week in Venezuela. But they did produce dozens of injuries and more than 200 arrests.

Patriotic Union leaders called the government measures provocative and dictatorial. Surrounded by several thousand supporters inside the Bogotá City Council building, where Mr. Antequera's body lies, they vowed not to move until they were allowed a rally. Outside were 500 troops, with armored vehicles and riot gear.

Talks at the mayor's office broke down as the authorities insisted that the Patriotic Union do nothing more than take the body directly to the cemetery and bury it.

The Patriotic Union has seen hundreds of its leaders and activists assassinated in the last several years. Newspapers put the total at between 400 and 750. The Patriotic Union puts the figure at about 900. The victims include Jaime Pardo Leal, president of the party, whose killing in October 1987 provoked violent protests. In 1948, the killing of the leftist mayor of Bogotá, Jorge Eliécer Gaitán, touched off a 10-year civil war, the most violent in modern South American history.

The Patriotic Union has extensive links to the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, the largest of the Colombian guerrilla groups. After the killing of Mr. Antequera, the union dropped out of peace talks in Mexico City between the government and insurgents.

Officials have described a rightist "paramilitary" alliance among large landowners, cocaine traffickers and some conservative military officers to eliminate Patriotic Union sympathizers.

Spy in U.S. Army Aided East Bloc

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — An army warrant officer, James W. Hall 3d, has pleaded guilty to giving top secret information to the Warsaw Pact on U.S. electronic eavesdropping techniques and committing other acts of espionage for money over a five-year period.

Mr. Hall, 31, admitted during court martial-proceedings Monday at Fort McNair that he had committed 10 acts of espionage while serving as a communications specialist dealing with highly sensitive, classified material in both West Germany and the United States. The plea, part of a pretrial agreement, means Mr. Hall will not face the death penalty.

According to heavily censored charges released at the court-martial, Mr. Hall gave film and documents to a Turkish accomplice, Huseyin Yildirim, 60, at drop points in Vienna, Berlin and Savannah, Georgia. Mr. Hall is charged with providing information that may revealed operatives and their equipment in a secret electronic-eavesdropping net in the East bloc.

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OPINION

Ganging Up on CFCs

By attacking the ozone layer, the gases known as CFCs do a particularly insidious kind of damage invisible to all but the most sensitive instruments. The worldwide movement to ban the manufacture of CFCs is setting an extraordinary precedent. It is the first time governments have worked together to meet an environmental threat before it became manifest to the naked eye and before its effects on human health are demonstrable in actual illnesses and deaths.

Two years ago in Montreal, 31 governments agreed to cut in half the production and use of chlorofluorocarbons by the year 2000. They were responding to the evidence that CFCs were eating a hole over the Antarctic in the ozone layer which protects the planet from harmful radiation. These chemicals have become widely used in cleaning, refrigeration and aerosols.

In the short time since the Montreal meeting, the scientific findings have become much more explicit and more ominous. There is a danger of a similar hole over the Arctic. Worse, satellite data last year showed ozone losses all around the planet on a greater scale than previously calculated. Beyond the damage to the ozone layer, it also became clear that the CFCs were contributing significantly to the greenhouse effect, which will lead over time to changes in the earth's climate.

As these reports have arrived from the laboratories, governments have reacted with unusual speed. Last Thursday the 12 governments of the European Community decided to adopt a complete ban on CFCs by the end of the century. On Friday, President Bush said that the United States would join the ban. Those 13 countries produce, among them, more than two-thirds of the world's CFCs.

Sometimes environmental issues seem to pit the rich countries against the poor, but in this case the cooperation has been notable. The first country to ratify the Montreal agreement was Mexico. But it is also conspicuous that the only major country showing little interest in controlling CFCs has been India.

The work on CFCs was impressive both for the skill with which the scientific work was organized and the rapidity with which the politicians reacted. Lines of communication have been formed that will prove useful in monitoring and controlling other dangers to the planet's environment.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Loss in Jerusalem

Few have toiled harder for the peace of Jerusalem than Teddy Kollek, the city's mayor for 24 years. He deserved better than the results of last Wednesday's local elections in Israel. While winning his own seat on the city council, his party, One Jerusalem, lost its majority chiefly because the vote was boycotted by Arabs in East Jerusalem.

Over the years, Mr. Kollek's tolerance and goodwill have helped contain sectarian arguments over holy places. He has fought an often losing battle against mindless and politically provocative housing developments in East Jerusalem.

He now has the unhappy choice of staying on without a majority or forming a coalition with religious parties whose likely price is keeping cinemas and restaurants from doing business on the Jewish Sabbath.

It is a pity that Palestinian Arabs found themselves unable to support an Israeli who is a byword for reconciliation and whose stewardship has won respect and affection on all sides. But the vote in Jerusalem, and in other Israeli cities, reflects the hardening mood on all sides since the Palestinian uprising began 15 months ago.

The big gainer in most local votes was Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's hard-line Likud Party, which cut heavily into Labor strongholds. And the big loser was Labor, to which Mr. Kollek belongs, a party uncertain and divided on how to respond to West Bank unrest and a seeming move to moderation by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Now there is greater uncertainty, and perhaps a decisive weakening of Mayor Kollek's position. This setback for the politics of reconciliation in Jerusalem is made all the more poignant by the continuing failure of Israel's main political parties to respond wisely and humanely to the Palestinian political challenge.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Iraq Tortures Children

When a worried Iraq sought Western intervention against an intolerant, revolutionary Iran, it advertised itself as a moderate, civilized society. The West stepped in, for its own good reasons, but few were fooled by the Iraqi masquerade. Saddam Hussein's Baghdad dictatorship is one of the world's most barbaric tyrannies.

The point is grimly driven home by a new Amnesty International report, which charges that Iraq has for years targeted the children of political opponents to obtain information and to force confessions from their parents. One released prisoner said Iraqi police did this to his family to persuade him to talk: "Mother, three sisters and three brothers with five children between 5 and 13 were arrested and brought in front of me. They were subjected to beatings on the soles of the feet and electric shocks."

In 1983, 8,000 males in one Kurdish village, including 315 children, were reportedly driven away in trucks. All vanished and left no trace. Recall, also, that Iraq first used chemical weapons in its war with Iran, then last year gassed its own Kurdish citizens as well, driving thousands across the border into Turkey.

In its contempt for human life and pain, secular Iraq seems indistinguishable from fundamentalist Iran.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Verdict Against News

In September 1985, two South Korean intelligence organizations issued a 62-page press release announcing that their government had uncovered an espionage network in the United States. The release was accompanied by a chart on which 30 people were identified as North Korean agents operating in America. One of those named was Lee Chang Shin, then a student at Western Illinois University. This news was reported by six American newspapers serving Korean-American readers and by a local television station broadcasting in Korean, and Mr. Lee sued each of them for libel. A federal court dismissed the suit, ruling that the press may report accurate accounts of a foreign government's official announcements without fear of being sued if the charges prove to be untrue. An appellate court reversed, however, on the grounds that only official announcements of the United States government are so privileged.

The newspapers and the television station filed a petition in January asking for Supreme Court review, but on Monday that petition was denied. Meanwhile, a trial was held in Virginia at which the six newspapers were found liable and ordered to pay Mr. Lee a total of $90,000. This is a preposterous state of affairs, not only for the press, which seeks to report events overseas, but for the public, the ultimate beneficiary of the First Amendment, which needs and is entitled to information.

If newspapers are obliged to investigate every charge made by a foreign government, those charges will simply not be reported. In this case, presumably, the small weeklies, which have few resources, were expected to send undercover agents into the North Korean spy service to obtain evidence substantiating the charges against Mr. Lee and others before printing the story. That is absurd. Why is it wrong to use such material, attributing it to the South Korean government, especially if denials are printed as well?

Because the Supreme Court did not actually decide this case but only let the lower court opinion stand, the ruling is not binding throughout the country. But it will surely be cited by plaintiffs trying to prevent publication of material based on information from governments. If the government of the Philippines indicts Ferdinand Marcos, should American papers be penalized for reporting the charges immediately? If the Thatcher government accuses a group of Americans of being gun-runners for the IRA, should the American press have to conduct an investigation before reporting that the charges have been made? The narrow view strangles the free flow of important information. It should be revised at the first opportunity.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

A Nyet Would Be in Order

In their attempt to mediate between Iran and the West, the Soviets are obviously trying to exploit the affair of "The Satanic Verses" to further their influence in the Middle East. But can there be any acceptable compromise on this issue between Ayatollah Khomeini's call to murder and freedom of opinion? Even the Vatican, while condemning the book's content, has made it clear that the sanctity of religious sensibility does not come before the sanctity of human life. The fact that Mikhail Gorbachev's government has not distanced itself from Ayatollah Khomeini's assassination order and has uttered not a word of condemnation does not say much for the supposed "new thinking" in Soviet foreign policy.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Excuse me, but where are the Russians? Even the United Nations, that bastion of moral equivocation, appealed to Iran to lift its death threat. The Soviet Union once again finds it convenient to recuse itself from a clear moral issue.

— Richard Cohen in The Washington Post.

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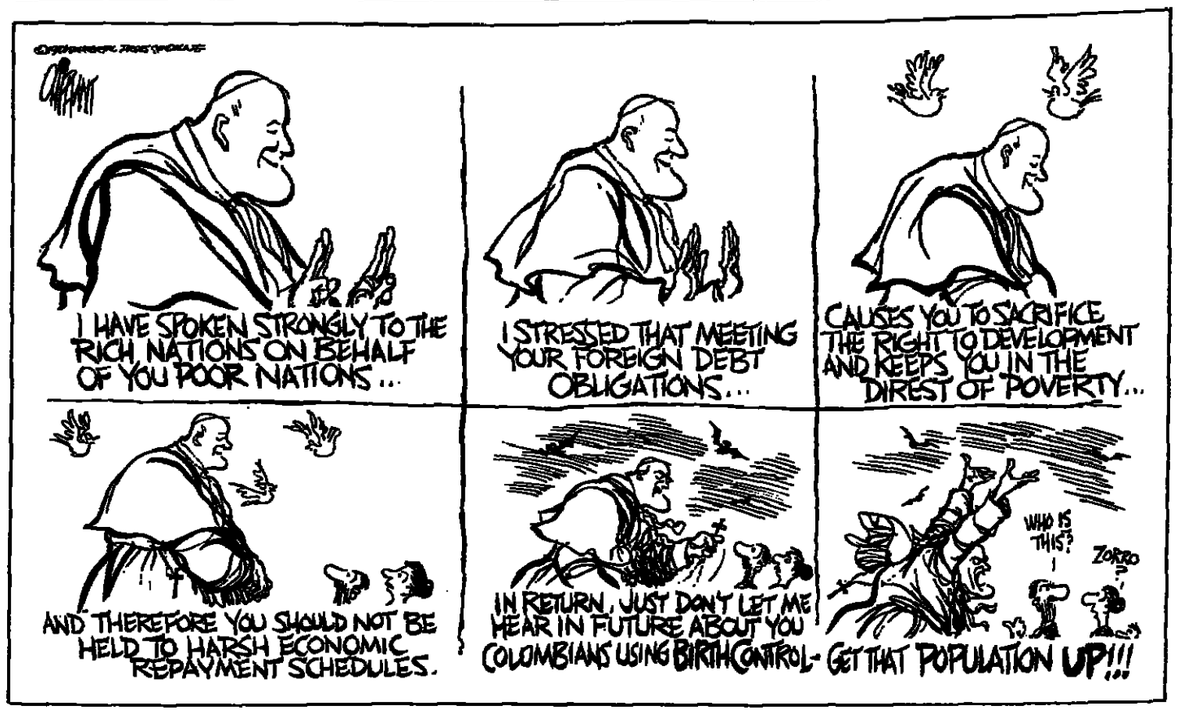


On International Women's Day: A Case in Point

By Halfdan T. Mahler

GENEVA — Halima, a mother of six from Niger, is far from the great global debate on global warming, deforestation, acid rain and sustainable development. Her illiteracy and her remoteness deny her a voice in our discussions on humankind's future. Yet Halima and millions of women like her are essential participants in our search for solutions.

Halima has watched the natural environment in which she was born wither around her in but 40 years. I met her in central Niger, in a barren landscape dotted with scattered trees. She was drawing water at a well, and I asked if she had always fetched water there. "Oh no," she replied, "when I was a child it was dangerous to come here. It was a forest and there were many wild animals!"

As a child she found water a few meters from her parents' home. Today she and her daughters must travel more than six kilometers (about four miles). She has seen the trees disappear, felled to provide warmth and cooking fuel. When she hoes the family fields she remembers the time when the soil was deeper, when harvests were far more bountiful.

And she has seen her family increase beyond its ability to provide the essentials. Luckily, all her babies have been healthy. Her four sisters have 22 children. "People don't die as much as before," she said. "Old people live longer and the little ones survive. That means there are many more people than before, more mouths to feed."

Halima reminds us that too many people are making too many demands on the sources of their livelihood, placing their welfare, their very survival, in jeopardy.

She knows the limits of her own strength. She lives in fear of yet another pregnancy, which would drain her of energy and put added pressure on the family's limited means.

Where do Halima's concerns fit in our global debates? Where does one place her dilemma in the context of sustainable development, the debt crisis and environmental degradation? Quite simply: front and center.

Development is *for people*. Halima and millions of women like her aspire to a better life and want to participate in the development of their societies. Yet for the great majority of women of Asia, Africa and Latin America, life consists of ceaseless physical labor and too frequent childbearing.

Maternity kills half a million women each year, deaths easily avoidable if health services were adequate. A woman in Africa has a lifetime risk of dying from pregnancy-related causes 200 times higher than that of women in industrialized countries.

Most developing countries provide some sort of public support to family planning, generally as part of maternal and child health services. Despite this, it is estimated that at least 300 million couples do not want any more children but are not using any method of family planning. This is due mostly to inadequate access to services, especially in rural areas and urban slums. Until we meet this need for reproductive health care, the world community will be deprived of the formidable resource for development represented by women like Halima.

Today, March 8, is International Women's Day, a day to remember the effort still needed to bring women into the mainstream of world society. The documents which enshrine women's rights have little meaning to Halima. If we are honest, we should admit how little progress we have made in eliminating discrimination against women.

Halima has seen little change in the quality of her life. The low status of women and girls is one of the most damaging, wasteful and immoral defects of society today. More than half a billion women live in abject poverty outside the development process; hundreds of millions are illiterate; millions of girls — their growth stunted by malnutrition — are married too young and put at risk of pregnancy-related death or illness.

We might reflect today on what must be done to assure that Halima and her peers are participants in the global effort to repair and sustain the environment in which we, the human species, must live. Without them, there is little chance we will succeed. But we have no moral right to ask for Halima's participation unless we give her hope for a better life.

The writer, director-general of the World Health Organization from 1973 to 1988, takes up the leadership of the International Planned Parenthood Federation next month. He contributed this to the International Herald Tribune.

Give Famine-Threatened Sudanese a Truce Now

By James Charles Ingram

KHARTOUM, Sudan — In late April or early May, the rainy season will begin in Sudan. If it follows the usual pattern, it will last through September. Rain can mean a good harvest, but it also means a virtual standstill to relief efforts for hundreds of thousands of people displaced by civil conflict in the South and already suffering the effects of famine. Roads will become impassable. Dirt airstrips will be turned to mud.

Last year, tens of thousands of Sudanese perished because food supplies could not reach them in time. If supplies are not transported to the South — immediately, before the rains start — there surely will be a repeat of last year's tragedy. At least 100,000 lives could be lost in the months ahead, by conservative estimates.

But the specter of mass starvation hanging over Sudan cannot be blamed on weather, inadequate supplies or international indifference. It is instead linked to mined roads, attacks on relief convoys, threats to shoot down relief aircraft and mistrust of outsiders.

Sudan, in fact, has been blessed with bumper harvests. The North has food surpluses which could go a long way to easing the suffering in the South. Donors are responding generously to the appeal for assistance with costly airlifts to several Sudanese towns. The European Community, the Lutheran World Federation and the World Food Program have flown in food to Juba, capital of Equatoria province. The International Committee of the Red Cross is airlifting food to six locations in the South. UNICEF and USAID are flying in food and medical supplies to Aweil.

Still, it is by no means enough. We will need to deliver 50,000 tons of food for displaced people from the South, now, before the rains start. But road transport has been stalled due to the security situation. In September, a World Food Program relief convoy from Yei to Juba was attacked and 11 drivers were killed, forcing a temporary halt to all overland transport.

This Wednesday and Thursday in Khartoum, top United Nations officials, representatives of major government and nongovernment relief agencies and Sudanese government authorities meet to examine ways to avert the impending disaster. It is hoped that one outcome of this meeting will be a pause in the fighting — a food truce, if you will — permitting relief agencies to travel safely through the affected regions to position stocks of food and other supplies.

Armed conflicts too often impede efforts by the international community to reach the needy. In Ethiopia, international relief assistance to civilians in Tigray and Eritrea is limited. In Uganda, security conditions have severely hampered relief efforts for the large number of displaced persons in the eastern and northern regions affected by civil conflict. Rebels in Uganda have also stopped relief convoys passing through the country en route to Sudan. In Mozambique, scores of truck drivers bringing food to villages in the troubled countryside have been attacked.

Coinciding with the Khartoum gathering is a meeting in Geneva of a working group to establish a convention to ensure that food and other relief to innocent civilians displaced by civil conflicts is not used as a political tool or weapon of war. Getting agreement on such a convention will be difficult. Once it is obtained, implementation will be harder. But the effort must be made.

Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Sudanese civilians, many of them children already scarred by the unrelenting deprivation they have endured in their short lifetime, cannot wait until such an agreement is reached. Sixty days is about all the time they have left. Relief convoys must be assured safe passage to southern Sudan. The time for a time-out in the conflict is now.

The writer is executive director of the World Food Program. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The Bush Administration Needs Help and Vision

By David Gergen

This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — The White House plans to recover from the Tower fight by putting President Bush on the road every two or three days to sell his program, campaign style. That is a mistake. If he hits the road again, does he really have anything to say? Not much, to judge by his last road trips at home. Moreover, he has already proved that he has prodigious energy, but he is moving around so much that he is exhausting his staff and making people nervous. The Secret Service has nicknamed him "The Mexican Jumping Bean."

What is needed is for Mr. Bush to show the same self-discipline he has in the past when faced with difficulties. He needs to settle down in the White House for a while and concentrate on personnel and policy, giving his government more coherence.

His recruiters say that the appointment process is bogged down by paperwork and FBI clearances. Surely the president can slice through that thicket by raising hell with the system. It should be intolerable that departments like Defense may lose as much as six months in getting organized.

The White House must also ensure that policy-making is on a smooth track. Mr. Bush promised Congress that a major review of foreign policy and defense issues would be completed by May 10. There are signs that the process is falling behind, handicapped by a lack of players from the departments. But soon leaders in other countries will begin to expect imaginative, well considered answers.

On both personnel and policies, Mr. Bush would serve himself well if he lifted his sights. The White House would be greatly strengthened if a few heavyweights from the past came in on a temporary basis, giving the more junior players more time to catch hold.

Past Republican presidents often asked men like Bryce Harlow to serve for a few months during a difficult stretch. Mr. Bush could do the same now by reaching out to a Ken Duberstein, Roger Ailes or Robert Teeter, all of whom understand the requirements of the presidency.

Mr. Bush had a first-class campaign because, as his manager, Lee Atwater, boasted, it was run by 23 veterans of past campaigns. Not one of those veterans joined Mr. Bush at the White House. The operative theory was that he was not a terribly good campaigner, so he needed such help, but that he would be such a pro as president that he didn't need them. That is wrong: No one can master the presidency alone. The current White House is leaving it up to Mr. Bush to carry the ball on every play, when in fact he needs and deserves as much help as in the campaign.

And why not reach out to the private sector for some dynamic figures who could bring more fire and stature to the White House? For example, David Kearns, the chief executive officer of Xerox, could head a presidential task force bringing together the resources of business, the academic community and government for a concerted campaign to keep America first in technology. James Burke, the retiring CEO of Johnson & Johnson, or Frank Rhodes, the highly effective president of Cornell University, might also help out in some capacity. Mr. Bush attracts talented people; he just needs to ask for their help.

Because financial resources are limited, the administration has felt compelled to make only modest legislative proposals. Instead of overarching themes, it has pursued what one insider calls "a little agenda" of small changes in education, housing, protection of the environment and the like. Mr. Bush seems highly reactive, a president chained to his in-box. In these early days it is the out-box that counts.

Mr. Bush needs to adopt some larger view of what he wants to achieve. Surely he wants to do more than manage problems as they come his way, and surely America needs more. In a country in which 3,000 youngsters drop out of school every day, in which in recent years only two cents of every dollar has gone to savings, in which indebtedness to foreigners is increasing by $300 million a day, a president has a huge canvas upon which to paint. Mr. Bush does not need a lot of money to rally the country to greatness; he needs only a sense of clarity and urgency about the nation's future.

Once the White House knows where it wants to go, it can more easily formulate a successful public strategy. For now, it is being nibbled to death by small stories because the administration is generating so few big stories to dominate the news.

The Tower fight would have been a major news event in any administration, but it has been allowed to escalate beyond all proportion. Mr. Bush has been absolutely right to stick by his man and to defend the powers of his office against ambitious Democrats. A victory would be an obvious boost for him. But he has taken an enormous gamble by putting so much of his personal prestige on the line and letting the process drag on so long.

In a fundamental sense, much of Washington would like to see George Bush succeed. Republicans are fond of him, and the first lady has made a smashing impression. Democrats for a change appear happy as the party of Congress, and, once beyond John Tower, seem disposed to work with Mr. Bush. At a deeper level, moreover, few in Washington relish the prospect of a weak presidency.

Congressional Democrats may insist on greater parity with the White House, but they are not seeking emasculation. As they know, four of America's last five presidents have left office with enormous frustration and despair. It is hardly coincidental that during that span the United States has suffered a relative decline in world power. How can America possibly respond to changes in the Soviet empire or compete against rising powers in Japan and Europe if its own capital is in a mess?

The question from the Tower affair is whether the White House has learned from its early mistakes and misfortunes. If so, the administration can still pull itself back from the cliff — but it had better hurry.

The writer, editor at large of U.S. News & World Report, was President Reagan's director of communications from 1981 to 1983. This comment appeared simultaneously in The Washington Post and the Los Angeles Times.

This Hawk Says Recall The Troops

By Andy Ireland

The writer is a Republican congressman from Florida.

WASHINGTON — Red flags went up all over Western Europe last week when I introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives calling for the withdrawal of American personnel assigned to the intermediate-range nuclear forces in Britain, West Germany, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands.

Some of America's allies were concerned about the effects of the resolution on the talks on conventional forces in Europe. Also, the fact that I am a conservative Republican with a strong pro-defense record has allies and some people at the Pentagon worried that the perennial troop-withdrawal advocates in Congress have won over a confirmed hawk.

But I am also a fiscal conservative with a banker's penchant for frugality. After the ratification of the historic treaty eliminating American Pershing 2 and ground-launched cruise missiles, the cost-efficient voice in my head asked: If those missiles are being destroyed, why keep the civilian and military personnel who serviced them squirreled away in expensive overseas posts?

After all, the United States carefully negotiated the INF treaty to ensure bilateral reductions in those nuclear forces. The reassignment of INF personnel from Europe to the United States should have no bearing on the conventional arms talks. In addition, Mikhail Gorbachev has unilaterally called for the withdrawal of 500,000 conventional-force troops from the Soviet side.

Defensively, then, the United States has absolutely nothing to lose by exercising the same fiscal conservativism with the defense budget that we conservatives demand with the domestic budget.

I can understand trepidation on the part of America's NATO allies. They stand to lose what has become a virtual entitlement program since the establishment of NATO 40 years ago: the protection of their soil by troops supplied courtesy of the American taxpayer.

By Pentagon figures, about 60 percent of the U.S. defense budget goes toward the defense of Western Europe. America spends more on NATO than the other 15 members of the alliance combined, thus allowing the allies to spend a considerably smaller portion of their GNP on defense than it does. Meanwhile, America tolerates huge trade imbalances and struggles with an unbearable federal deficit. In short, American tax dollars are spent to defend allies who use the money they save to clobber it in the trade wars.

You would think the Pentagon would back any proposal that would disarm the critics who call the Defense Department just another bloated bureaucracy. Anyone serious about a strong defense knows that America doesn't need to match the Soviets bureaucrat for bureaucrat in Western Europe; it needs a lean, mean fighting force. But, like any other bureaucracy, the Pentagon seems to have decided to protect its turf at all costs despite logical arguments from both sides of the political spectrum to scale back its European operations.

The INF treaty provides the perfect opportunity to save some money. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that savings from disbanding those troops could exceed $2 billion over five years. And a timely message would be sent to the allies that the American taxpayer cannot continue to shoulder the disproportionate burden of defending European soil.

The United States must bring its financial position in NATO into line with the modern reality of a burgeoning American deficit and an economically viable Western Europe.

Two years of studying this issue as vice chairman of the House defense burden-sharing panel has convinced me that Western defense will not suffer from a considered approach toward divvying up defense costs and risks more equitably.

So I'm still a hawk. I'm still a fiscal conservative. And when the INF troops follow their obsolete hardware out of Europe, U.S. conventional troops will still be just as strong.

Americans will never get a fair shake in international defense without an honest admission by the Pentagon that we can't go on as though it's still 1949. With strong White House leadership, America will achieve equitable burden-sharing — while remaining the leader of a strong Western alliance.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1889: Baseball in France

PARIS — America's national game will to-day [March 8] make its maiden appearance in France. Two crack baseball teams — Chicago and All the America — will illustrate a game which is exactly adapted to the nervous, wiry physique that is common to Americans and to Frenchmen. The men that make up the teams are splendid specimens of manhood. We are confident that not only the Anglo-American colony, but all sport loving Parisians, will keenly appreciate the brilliant fielding, the daring base running, the swift and accurate throwing and the heroic batting that the two teams will exhibit.

1914: Wrights' Royalties

NEW YORK — With the aviation industry of the country in his power, Mr. Orville Wright, here from Dayton after a conference with his business associates in the Wright Aeroplane Company, indicated the terms on which his competitors in manufacturing would be permitted to continue in business. He named $1,000 for each machine as a possible basis of royalty charges. Mr. Wright is firm in his determination to enforce the rights of himself and of the heirs of his brother, the late Wilbur Wright.

1939: Rome Arch Found

ROME — While bringing to light the tomb of Irtius, personal friend of Julius Caesar, archeologists have come across what they claim to be one of the most important archeological discoveries of the century. The discovery in the heart of Rome consists of five panels of sculptured marble believed to belong to the Triumphal Arch of Tiberius, all traces of which had been lost for centuries. The tomb of Irtius will be erected in all its ancient splendor in the gardens of the Chancellery building. This building was constructed four years before the discovery of America with blocks of travertine taken from the Colosseum.

OPINION

One American High School Is Winning Its Drug War

By A. M. Rosenthal

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS, New York — The teachers at the academy on the hill like to say it is the only drug-free high school in America. It probably is, but it is more than that.

Phoenix Academy turns out some of the hardest-working students in the country. They work to get decent grades, then do the cooking and cleaning. All day, every day, they work even more to help themselves and each other build on years of pain and degradation to create fulfilling lives.

Every one of the 250 young men and women — ranging in age from the mid-teens to early 20s — was a drug addict, severely afflicted. Almost all of them stole from their families or their neighborhoods; some traded their bodies for drug money. Many were drug pushers. They are surprised that anybody would think 11 or 12 is a young age to start pushing drugs on the streets.

The academy, about an hour by car from New York City, is part of Phoenix House, a New York-based organization that has been involved since 1967 in helping free drug abusers from the hard-time self-imprisonment of addiction.

Drug addiction can be halted temporarily through detoxification. Most addicts do that dozens of times. Then what? "Clean," the addict returns to a street just as filthy as he left it, and with even more drugs in the supermarket of the sidewalk.

Phoenix House people, led by Dr. Mitchell Rosenthal — unhappily, no relation — are entirely aware of the social horrors beneath the drug epidemic. But while waiting and working for the day when the country does something about them, they devote their lives to turning young losers into young winners, instead of just clucking.

The idea behind Phoenix Academy and other therapeutic communities like it is that young addicts need and deserve total education — about academic subjects and about themselves and what the world will expect of them.

The students sign up for 18 months to two years. They put in a school day with teachers provided by New York City's Board of Education and do all the maintenance the school needs. Evenings are for grueling group discussions about themselves and each other, usually with a Phoenix House counselor.

Regulations about dress code, behavior, respect for each other and the faculty are laid down clearly and enforced with loss of privileges or extra work. Everything goes together and they have to buy the package: the schooling, work, self-examination, discipline, supervision.

The young students are among the most open and frank people I have met. They talk about themselves with a candor that only wearying months of introspection can bring.

A young man of 20 said he made at least $300 a night pushing crack, spent it on clothes and jewelry at first, and then every penny on drugs. He gave money to girls — but never a dollar to his young wife, or the daughter she bore them.

All of the students understand what lies under the whole program. It is constant accountability to the school and their classmates in preparation for the accountability to themselves they will need to find jobs and stay drug-free.

Most of them were never accountable before — and some hate it enough to leave. All they have to do is sit on the "splitters' bench" for a while to think it over. Those youngsters who stay to the end have something in common. Somebody cared enough to push or drag them to the academy, and they had the strength to stay.

There is never really enough money coming from the government grants, welfare payments and corporate donations that support Phoenix House, but there was enough for them.

Dr. Rosenthal says 70 percent make it — finish the program and stay clean.

The cost is about $45 a day for each student — one-fifth of what it costs to support an addict in a prison, about a tenth of the cost of a day in a hospital.

Driving back, I realized why I was feeling so happy. I had been among a bunch of young people I liked for their openness and respected for what they were achieving. We had been at ease with each other.

And I knew I had seen a program that worked against drugs — not perfectly, not for everybody, but it worked. I tried to think of why the government doesn't invest more in expanding Phoenix House and about a dozen schools like it around the country, why corporations do not give more, and governors, mayors and senators do not go to Yorktown Heights so they can have a happy day, too. There must be good reasons but I have not figured them out yet.

The New York Times.

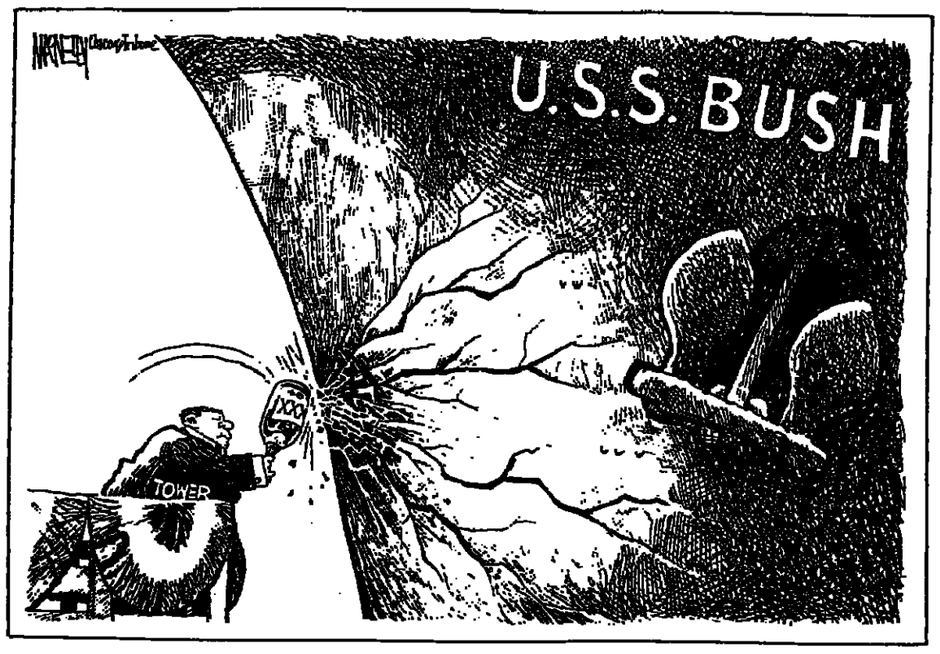
ON MY MIND

Help From the Laboratory

WE have a public health emergency on our hands. Crack, a cocaine derivative, is the most vicious form of drug we seem to have encountered. It appeared in New York in 1985 and has since spread in classic epidemiological pattern. From first use to debilitation takes only six weeks. At that point victims are likely to look for treatment or at least to be prepared to try treatment if offered.

The person who solves the AIDS puzzle will get a Nobel prize. We should make clear that we will be just as appreciative of those who discover a pharmacological block for cocaine.

— Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, in The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Young Ceausescu

Regarding "Nicolae Gorbachev in the Making" (Opinion, Feb. 28):

Petre Nicolae paints a sympathetic picture of Nicolae Ceausescu, just after he came to power in Romania in 1965, as an ambitious young leader who was "determined to invigorate his society" and "open it to the West."

But this is not how Romanians see Mr. Ceausescu, or how they saw him then. For us, he is an uncouth and uneducated megalomaniac bent on putting his imprint on history as the greatest Romanian ever. He rules the country through terror and would not last a day without his ruthless *Securitatea* — the secret police.

Romanians either hate him for the miserable life they have to endure, or despise him for his posturing.

ION RATIU.
President of the World Union of Free Romanians.
London.

Comparing Mikhail Gorbachev to Nicolae Ceausescu in his early years seems inappropriate. Mr. Ceausescu was not the hope of the East bloc, let alone of the world, in the 1960s. It was Alexander Dubcek and the other Czechoslovak reformers who developed the idea of socialism with a human face — until a Soviet invasion put an end to their experiment. But today, Mr. Gorbachev's Soviet Union has revived the experiment, as have countries like Hungary and Poland. This process must be supported. Comparing Mr. Gorbachev to people like Mr. Ceausescu is not useful.

MICHAEL STEDING.
Amberg, West Germany.

A Case for Exporting R&D

Regarding the report "Exporting R&D Operations Could Hurt the U.S. Economy" (Business/Finance, Feb. 27):

Louis Uchitelle seems to be saying that we should worry about U.S. companies doing more research overseas because of the short-term economics of such research. To my mind, we should be pleased that American companies are finally becoming aware that the United States is not the only market and that foreign markets have their own special requirements that must be included in basic research decisions.

The article seems to reinforce the single greatest fault of U.S. businesses: They constantly consider short-term spending without regard to long-term implications for global competitiveness. This short-sightedness harms not only individual companies but the whole country.

American companies should not be discouraged from setting up research and development operations overseas. IBM, Kodak and other companies cited in the article recognize that, in the 21st century, global competitiveness will equal survival. We should be aware of traps, such as giving away competitive secrets, but we should not slap the hands of companies that have the potential to lead American business into a more globally competitive era.

ABIGAIL R. JOHNSON.
Tokyo.

Nuclear Power: A Future

Regarding "Nuclear Power Is No Help" (Letters, March 2):

Bill Magavern is being disingenuous. Nuclear power produces no hot-house gases of any kind. So when it comes to worries about the greenhouse effect, a nuclear facility has a tremendous environmental advantage over any power system that relies on fossil fuels.

It is terribly misleading to deny the benefits of nuclear energy. If the greenhouse effect is as serious as many fear, the world will need vast reforestation projects, energy conservation programs and increased reliance on solar and nuclear power in the 21st century.

ALBERT E. FRY.
Geneva.

Bringing Literature to Film

Regarding "Resolved: A Word Is Worth a Thousand Pictures" (Arts/Leisure, Feb. 14):

My high school students often debate, "Was the movie as good as the book?" My usual comment is that film and literature are two different media and should not be compared. It is as if one were to hear a symphony and then try to recapture one's emotions on canvas by creating an abstract painting.

Great films can be inspired by literature, such as "The French Lieutenant's Woman," based on John Fowles's seemingly unfilmable novel. In his brilliant screenplay, Harold Pinter found cinematic equivalents to portray the time shifts of the novel, as well as its dual ending. The result is not a visual presentation of the novel, but a marvelous film that bases its concepts of ambiguity on pre-existing literary work. Neither the film nor the novel is "better" than the other. Each should be judged as a fine example of its particular art form.

JOHN A. HURST.
Singapore.

The Third Most Polite City — In a Survey of Three?

By Dave Barry

MIAMI — I have a shocking development to report in the ongoing War on Rudeness: In a recent survey that I am not making up, New York was declared the third most polite city in the United States.

Do not adjust your newspaper. You read that correctly. A professional etiquette consultant named Marjabelle Young Stewart has announced that, according to her survey, the Big Apple is more polite than, for example, Des Moines (the Big Pork), Iowa.

I am sure this raises in your mind the same question it raised in mine, which is: Exactly how many cubic feet of paint-thinner fumes has this woman inhaled? I mean, New YORK? Polite? The only city in the world with an Official Arm Gesture?

So I called up Marjabelle Young Stewart, who turns out to be a very nice and enthusiastic woman with a very perky style of speech wherein everything comes erupting out as one continuous sentence. Also, when she hangs up the phone, she says, quite sincerely, "Bi-dee bye!"

Ms. Stewart believes a real etiquette trend is sweeping the United States. As she put it: "Brides are finally back in the churches and out of the pizza parlors and they're registering for some VERY fine crystal and the punch bowls are back in the fraternities and I think it's just absolutely GREAT because we were starting to Gucci ourselves to DEATH with buying things and owning things and yet we didn't even know the proper way to EAT and right now did you know that etiquette books are outselling COOKbooks and I think it's just WONDERful because I really think we ARE trying to be a kinder and gentler nation and didn't you just LOVE the little Bush grandchildren during the inauguration?"

(I just want to note in passing that the perfect slogan for the Bush-Quayle campaign would have been: "America — The Punch Bowls Are Back in the Fraternities.")

I told Marjabelle Young Stewart that I had a lot of trouble understanding how New York could have made the politeness list, seeing as how it contains so many New Yorkers. Of course I am not suggesting here that all New Yorkers are rude about everything. I spent a couple of years in New York, and I found that the residents have a highly developed sense of decorum in certain tricky areas of etiquette, such as how to act when one encounters a naked, one-legged man on the sidewalk.

This actually happened to friends of mine named Rob and Joe one snowy January evening when they were leaving Joe's apartment on 96th Street in Manhattan to go buy more beer. They came out the front door, and there, large as life, was a very cheerful one-legged man whose entire evening-wear ensemble consisted of: (a) crutches and (b) a shoe. All this encounter provoked in Rob and Joe was a mild debate over whether the man was really there or not, with Joe taking the position that he was and Rob taking the position that maybe they had consumed too much beer. Not that this prevented them from buying more. You rarely see this kind of savoir-faire outside the Big Apple.

But I frankly feel that New York has some "brushing up" to do on certain basic etiquette issues, such as when it is proper for one to try to kill complete strangers for no apparent reason with one's taxicab. Also there is the whole area of waiting one's turn. Let's say you are in a crowded New York department store on a rainy day, and you are attempting to buy an umbrella, and it is clearly your turn to be waited on.

I guarantee you that just as you step forward, somebody will come barging past you, clutching an umbrella and shouting, "Miss? Excuse me, MISS?!" at the salesperson in a tone of voice suggesting that THIS umbrella is needed for a Top Secret National Security Mission upon which hinges the fate of the entire planet and there is no time even to notice, let alone apologize to, an ordinary civilian such as yourself seeking to buy an umbrella for selfish personal use. So of course the salesperson waits on this person immediately, and just as it's your turn again, ANOTHER person carrying ANOTHER strategically vital umbrella will rush up, and this will continue until the salesperson has waited on all of the Priority One umbrella customers in the metropolitan area, after which you will be permitted to make your purchase and lurch outside to discover that it has stopped raining, after which you will be struck by a taxicab.

So I asked Marjabelle Young Stewart how this could be the third most polite city in Hell, let alone the United States, and she said her list is based on a survey of her business clients, who report that they have found New York to be a courteous place. Her explanation for this is that the etiquette trend is really catching on. My explanation is that these clients must have been in town for routine examinations of their lobotomy scars. But of course I was far too polite to say this on the phone.

Bi-dee bye!

Knight-Ridder Newspapers.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Designer Empires Searching for New Colonies

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Rumors are swirling round these fashion shows. Did Claude Montana's team design that Mario Valentino collection? Is Gianni about to give up Genny after 16 glorious years? Must Tarlazzi give up Ferragamo for Larroche? And can it, could it, be possible that Gianfranco Ferré is being courted for couture by a Famous French Fashion House?

Some of the stories are daft and some are halfway true. The whole truth is that a lot more is going on in Milan than we are seeing on the runway.

Take the Ferragamo show Tuesday morning, which had some pretty nice clothes in inventive colorings — swingy coats in the warm umber and terra-cottas of Ferragamo's native Florence; patchwork suede suits in the eggplant, tomato and olive of a Tuscany terrace. The clothes were fresh, young and had lost the faint aroma of fine shoe leather and provincial prosperity that used to be associated with the house.

But the real story at Ferragamo is the push that the young generation of the founding family is giving the label in the luxury market — and especially in the Pacific Rim, where there are four Ferragamo stores in Japan and two in South Korea, with two more imminent. We were looking at an empire in search of new colonies.

Or take Genny. That is one of those money-in-the-banco collections that make buyers cry tears of relief and announce that the trip to Milan was all worthwhile.

MILAN FASHION

No matter, as Italy's most elegant tycoon, Donatella Girombelli, came out tossing her red hair, that everybody knows it is Gianni Versace's sketch pad that she brings to life on the runway.

Here were clothes designed to please buyers, customers and men-who-pay-the-bills. This season, the curvy pants under swingy coats came in a spectrum of spicy colors: orange and rust thickening to a velvety brown. Flat shoes and glossy hair gave a clean and sporty look.

Trim suits with short, tight skirts were dressed up with here-and-there embroideries. A sequined bustier was slipped under an evening suit to make an outfit that every woman knows she is going to want for party time. As the buyers view a pair of slinky black dresses retreating down the runway, they think — and who wouldn't? — of the bottom line.

But Versace is about to produce his own lower-price line, to be shown for men in July under the Nowhere label, and for women in October. How long can he keep up his happy partnership with Genny?

Second- and third-tier lines by Italian designers make the real fashion story of this Milan season — and may be the future for international designers worldwide. Valentino launched for La Donna this weekend his Oliver line (already well established for young men).

Buyers call the new trend (but not to other designers' faces) "doing an Emporio" — in reference to the line that Giorgio Armani pioneered seven years ago.

It is not just Italian designers who have seen the sense of making clothes at lower prices, and thus to increase the customer base. Jean-Paul Gaultier Junior, produced by Fiorucci, has been a soar-away success.

The Associated Press
Genny's mink coat paired with a leopard-printed silk scarf.

Behind the Italian breast-beating about the country's fashion creativity is a success story about bringing high fashion to the market place at (almost) affordable prices.

The emperor of Italian production is Gruppo Finanziario Tessile (GFT), with Armani, Valentino, Ungaro and Dior menswear. Pietro Marzotti makes Missoni as well as Ferré's 0001 line, and is now the owner of Biagiotti. Donatella Girombelli has Genny, Byblos and Complice, and manufactures for Christian Lacroix.

The secret of the lower-tier lines is simple: If the price fits, the customer will wear it. "We are selling best all GFT lines — Valentino's, Ungaro's, Armani's," says Missy Lomonaco, fashion director of Bonwit Teller. "The keynote is price." That means you can pick up a designer jacket for under $500.

But where does it leave the top-of-the-range designer label clothes that Italian designers insist on calling "couture" (which translates as $5,000 an outfit)?

Press and buyers are often confused about which line is what, and so are the customers. If in doubt, buy the cheapest, may soon be the motto.

But it may also be the future. For with too many luxury labels chasing too few customers, there are only two ways ahead for designers: to find more customers geographically, by opening up Asia and ultimately China, Russia, the world; or to find more customers by lowering the price but not the standards — the hot new fashion Italian-style.

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John Haynes
Henderson, Bradley in "My Mother Said I Never Should."

Broadway Cabaret, West End Edition

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Certain American shows have rather more traumatic Atlantic crossings than others, and Gerard Alessandrini's "Forbidden Broadway" has proved one of the difficult transfers. Although a huge and 10-year-old hit in nightclubs off-Broadway and in dinner theaters around the United States, it has opened at the Fortune in London to a distinctly mixed critical response. Perhaps

THE LONDON STAGE

the English, unaccustomed to the revue format since "Beyond The Fringe" put an end to it here a quarter of a century ago, have less enthusiasm for a show made up of parodies and pastiche, much of it still very local to Broadway and its melodies.

Alessandrini has attempted, in my view unwisely, to Anglicize what I still think of as his classic show with some very uneasy local jokes and an ancient Rex Harrison satire that would have looked dated in 1960. But when it gets into its more familiar stride, with the "Phantom" and "Cats" and "Les Misérables" parodies, "Forbidden Broadway" is still a wonderfully irreverent attempt to rewrite recent theater history with sticks of greasepaint dipped in sheer vitriol. There's a waspishly brilliant Sondheim satire called "Send in the Crowds," and although the Minnelli and Streisand parodies by Jenny Michelmore are woefully off-target, she and the remainder of a hardworking English quartet (Rosemary Ashe, Simon Slater and Michael Fenton Stevens) do their level best to paper over the cracks. This is still the funniest cabaret ever cobbled together about the business of show business.

□

At the Royal Court, Charlotte Keatley's "My Mother Said I Never Should" is essentially a social history of the Britain of this century, told through the lives and experiences of four female generations; thus we get a great-grandmother (Elisabeth Bradley), a grandmother (Sheila Reid), a mother (Jane Gurnett) and a daughter (Shirley Henderson), all of whom go through the play together, as time and place are juggled and juxtaposed to achieve a touching and poetic tapestry of female existence.

Keatley is still in her late 20s, and what is so promising about this first major play is the way it transcends the usual boundaries of feminism or specifically postwar experience. Michael Attenborough's agile production also points up the timelessness of the piece by having all four actresses start the evening with schoolgirl games and chants of a kind still to be found in schoolyards, so that we are reminded of the universality of the themes here. Every generation hands over to the next, every daughter becomes to some extent her own mother and the changing times bring both gains and losses. One mother abandons her child for a career; another loses her husband for a career; a third stays married for more than half a century to a man she never really liked and now can barely remember at all.

Yet there is very little bitterness or regret in any of them: The play is about the ties that bind mothers to daughters. At the end of the play it is the eldest and the youngest who come together, separated by nothing but 60 years of history and social revolution at the end of which little has really changed: Things have been only slightly rearranged to suit the changing times.

□

A richly deserved West End transfer brings Alan Bennett's double-bill "Single Spies" into the Queen's from the National. "Single Spies" is made up of "An Englishman Abroad" (Bennett's 3-year-old television drama about the meeting in 1958 in Moscow between the actress Coral Browne and the double agent Guy Burgess) and a new play, "A Question of Attribution," which confronts another spy, Anthony Blunt, with the present queen at a moment in the early 1970s when she though few others knew of his treacherous past.

Prunella Scales plays both Browne and the queen in performances of cascadingly gracious theatricality; Bennett plays Blunt, forever lecturing about mysterious third men in Renaissance painting while having layers of his own secrecy stripped away beneath the varnish; and Simon Callow plays a marvelously seedy Burgess on the sexual rampage through Moscow. The two men also share the direction of one-act sketches of dazzling invention and verbal dexterity about the nature of treachery and loneliness.

Soviet Bravos for Chekhov in English

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — An ebullient Lev A. Dodin, one of the most daring of the new wave of Soviet directors, made his way through the press of admirers backstage at the Taganka theater to pay the director Peter Brook a compliment after Brook's production of "The Cherry Orchard."

"This is the most Chekhovian production of 'The Cherry Orchard' I've ever seen," Dodin said. "It comes closer to the spirit of Chekhov, and of the people of Russia, than anything I've seen by our own companies. And it is all done with such simplicity, such directness, that the real art comes through."

Brook and the Brooklyn Academy of Music appeared to have scored a hit on opening night Sunday in what is believed to be the first English-language production of the Chekhov classic by an American troupe on a Soviet stage. Just to get into the theater, the 700 members of the audience had to fight their way through a surging crowd of disappointed ticket-seekers.

> **"This is the most Chekhovian production of 'The Cherry Orchard' I've ever seen."**
> **Lev A. Dodin, a Leningrad director**

And with five curtain calls, they gave an enraptured reception to the actors and to Brook, the 63-year-old British director who led most of the same actors in the academy's critically acclaimed production last year at the Majestic Theatre in Brooklyn.

Brook, his wife, Natasha Parry, who plays Lyubov, and Chloe Obolensky, the designer, were inundated with the praises of some of the Soviet Union's leading theatrical figures.

Praise like that of Dodin, the 44-year-old Leningrad director who made his New York debut last year with a production of "Stars in the Morning Sky," a play about prostitutes driven out of Moscow and incarcerated in a mental asylum before the 1980 Olympics.

An acknowledgement of another sort came from the audience's murmuring at points in the script, translated into English by Elisaveta Lavrova, that carried an especially powerful resonance. There was an audible stir when Zeljko Ivanek, the Yugoslav-born actor playing Trofimov, the young idealist, spoke of his frustrations with the state of affairs in Russia.

"We're at least 200 years behind the times, we've got nowhere, we've no positive attitude towards the past, we just philosophize, complain of boredom, or drink vodka," he said. "But it is so clear that to start living in the present, we have to expiate our past."

Those lines, and others that Chekhov wrote in his depiction of a turn-of-the-century Russia poised between a stagnant aristocratic past and a troubling future, could have been written for a modern audience that is caught in an uncertain transition between the brutalities of Stalinism and the promise of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's *perestroika*.

Adding an irresistible lure to the production is that it is directed by Brook, who has a stature with Russian theatergoers that is unmatched among Western directors.

The American production is to be seen in 10 Moscow performances before the company moves on for five performances in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, and six performances at the Bolshoi Dramatic Theater in Leningrad. After completing its Soviet tour on March 25, the production is to move on for a six-week tour of Japan.

As a counterpart to the tour, the Rustaveli theater, under Robert Sturua, its innovative artistic director, is to tour the United States next year with a Georgian-language production of "King Lear."

Adding an unusual dimension to the American production here, Brook has dispensed with the aids to comprehension that are employed when troupes try to bridge the gulf of language. The director considers simultaneous translations to be unnecessary distractions — "it makes a noise like a forest full of cicadas" — given the familiarity that most Soviet theatergoers have with the Russian classics.

Brook made another point — that Chekhov, like other great playwrights, works with universal themes. "This is a play that has a complete world within it," he said. "What's more, it's a play about a society in the process of change. With the right staging, and with good acting, it simply cannot fail to be completely topical, regardless of language."

With the exception of Brian Dennehy, who played the visionary merchant Lopakhin, Brook brought with him all of the major figures in the Brooklyn production, many of them Americans. Besides Parry, they include Eriand Josephson in the role of Gaev, Lyubov's brother. Dennehy, who dropped out when a film commitment delayed him, has been replaced by the British actor Tom Wilkinson.

Like the characters in "The Cherry Orchard," Brook and his team have had plenty of reminders, as they rub shoulders with ordinary Muscovites frustrated with the failure of *perestroika* to immediately ease the burdens of their daily lives, that the transition from the old to the new is rarely easy.

"While making *perestroika* on the scale of a vast nation is an unimaginably difficult, almost impossible thing, the great thing about the theater is the opportunity it gives you to demonstrate that anything is possible," Brook said. "If what we do is any good, it can convey the message that political, geographic and cultural barriers are not what they seem to be at all. I hope what we do here can help stir a little of that hope."

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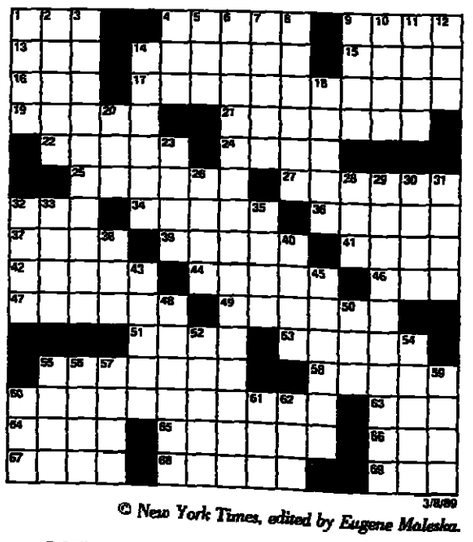
4 Arrears
9 Donkey's sound
13 Bk.
14 Apprehensive
15 Hebrides island
16 Gelid
17 Water bird
19 Noble
21 Italian seaport
22 Teasdale and others
24 "—— Mommy Kissing Santa Claus"
25 Platitude
27 Trafalgar Square figure
32 Moccasin
34 Mexican food
36 Disintegrate
37 Yearn
39 "Le —— d'Arthur"
41 "Vissi d'——," Puccini aria
42 Simmers
44 Dams
46 Archaic verb ending
47 They tempted Ulysses
49 Flowery
51 Pitcher
53 Cut into pieces
55 Beersheba native
58 Giggle
60 Long-necked bird
63 Hockey great
64 Part of T.S.E
65 Did farm work
66 Peruke
67 Horned vipers
68 Utter scornfully
69 Papal name



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Solution to Previous Puzzle

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DOWN

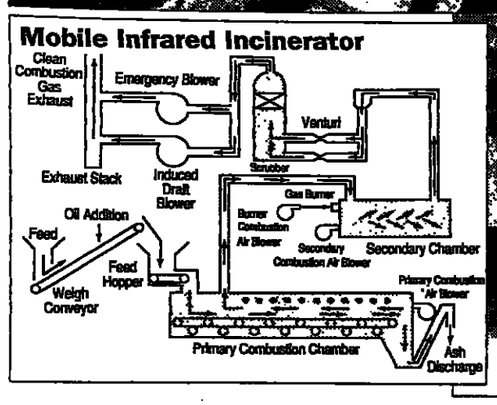
1 Enthusiastic
2 Place
3 Insectivorous bird
4 Heredity initials
5 Conger
6 Songbird
7 Despots
8 Aleppo citizen
9 Offers
10 Complete defeat
11 Suffix with assist
12 Jabber
14 Diacritical mark
18 Moistened, in a way
20 Timetable abbr
23 Thailand, once
26 Freight boat
28 Grazing ground
29 Night bird
30 Stable owner's purchase
31 Gorbachev's denial
32 Bridge word
33 Play part
35 Clink
38 Lamb's dam
40 Sea birds
43 P.G.A.'s Sam
45 Seasoned
48 —— out (awaits anxiously)
50 Foulard
52 City in Ill. or Tex
54 Creepy
55 Hunter and Fleming
56 Cut
57 Word of annoyance
59 Therefore
60 Agcy. once headed by G.H.W.B.
61 Comic Olsen
62 Sun. discourse

Issue No. 8

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Wednesday, March 8, 1989

Technology Quarterly



An infrared incinerator, right, was used by OHM Corp. to burn PCBs at a Florida site; the unit's control center, top left, and, below, the path toxic wastes take through the unit.

Hazardous Waste Cleanup: An Arsenal of Treatments

By Jonathan Weber

NEW YORK — It is comforting to believe that technology can solve the problems it creates. But the current struggle to clean up hazardous chemical wastes is testing that proposition to the limit.

Toxic waste pollution is not a new problem, but increasing concern about the environment has generated an urgent need for solutions. Corporations and government officials in most developed countries are now being forced by legislation to find ways of treating and eliminating the multitude of dangerous substances produced by various industrial processes. That in turn has spurred the development of a broad range of advanced technologies for hazardous waste treatment.

"This area has been exploding for several years," said Joel Hirschhorn, a senior associate at the U.S. Congress' Office of Technology Assessment and an authority on the hazardous waste problem.

"There are hundreds of new technologies being developed by hundreds of different companies. It's very competitive," he said.

The Hazardous Waste Treatment Council, a Washington, D.C., trade association, was founded in 1982 with two members. It now has more than 60. This is not surprising since the cost of cleaning up existing waste dumps in the United States is expected to exceed $100 billion, and that does not include money for the treatment of newly generated waste.

The variety of new treatment technologies reflects the complexity of the problem. More than a thousand organic and inorganic compounds are considered hazardous; sometimes they are highly concentrated, but usually they are diluted in soil or water. Many waste dumps contain a number of different technologies for cleanup.

"We need a whole arsenal of technologies because no two situations are exactly alike," said a hazardous waste expert on the staff of the House of Representatives Energy and Commerce Committee.

Most of the weapons in today's expanding arsenal aim to do one of three things: separate the waste from soil or water so it can be safely stored or destroyed; fix the waste by solidifying it or otherwise stabilizing it; or destroy the waste through a thermal, chemical or biological process. All provide at least a partial alternative to "containment," a polite term for the common practice of cleaning up a toxic waste site by moving the hazardous material to a specially equipped, supposedly safe dump.

Shipping waste to the Third World was also a popular solution until public outcry limited that practice.

Despite its high cost, thermal treatment, or incineration, has traditionally been the preferred method for eliminating hazardous wastes, particularly in Europe, where many countries have centralized, government-run waste management systems. But there are many ways to burn a chemical, and new types of incinerators are providing cheaper, more effective solutions to many waste problems. Similarly, even well-established chemical processes are being tinkered with to make them perform better.

"The technological innovators are taking tried and true devices and trying to expand their capabilities," said George Hay, director of the thermal technology division at

Continued on page 10

New Entry in 'Super' Rank Of Computers

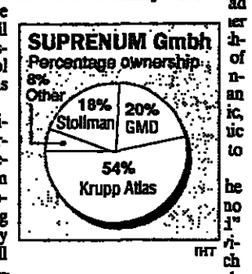
Germans Plan to Unveil Suprenum-1 in April

By Douglas Sutton

BONN — West Germany's bid to close the gap with the United States and Japan in the field of computer high technology is soon to be launched when the country's first supercomputer, the Suprenum, is unveiled at the Hannover Industrial Fair in early April.

The event will mark the transition of the project, which was launched in 1984, from a purely scientific and technical phase to a commercial one, as the Suprenum GmbH company, based in Bonn, starts to sell the computer to universities, research institutions and big industry.

The Suprenum, which stands for "Supercomputer for Numerical Applications," represents West Germany's debut in the field of high-performance number-crunchers, and it will take its place alongside the established Cray and Control Data supercomputers in terms of performance capability.



In addition, Suprenum officials say, their computer's architecture and the software developed for it will prove that an idea's time has come — the application of parallel computing on a large-scale basis. The Cray and Control Data machines still operate on a sequential basis — resolving one problem at a time, a method which computer scientists say imposes limits in terms of how quickly and flexibly data can be stored and retrieved.

Parallel computing, in simple terms, involves processors operating simultaneously and independently on parts of a problem, while also communicating with each other to arrive quickly at the final result.

"Theoretically speaking, parallel computing can provide unlimited calculating capacity — if you can solve the problem of how the processors communicate with each other," remarked Professor Ulrich Trottenberg, regarded as the "father" of the Suprenum project. "We're about to demon-

Continued on page 11

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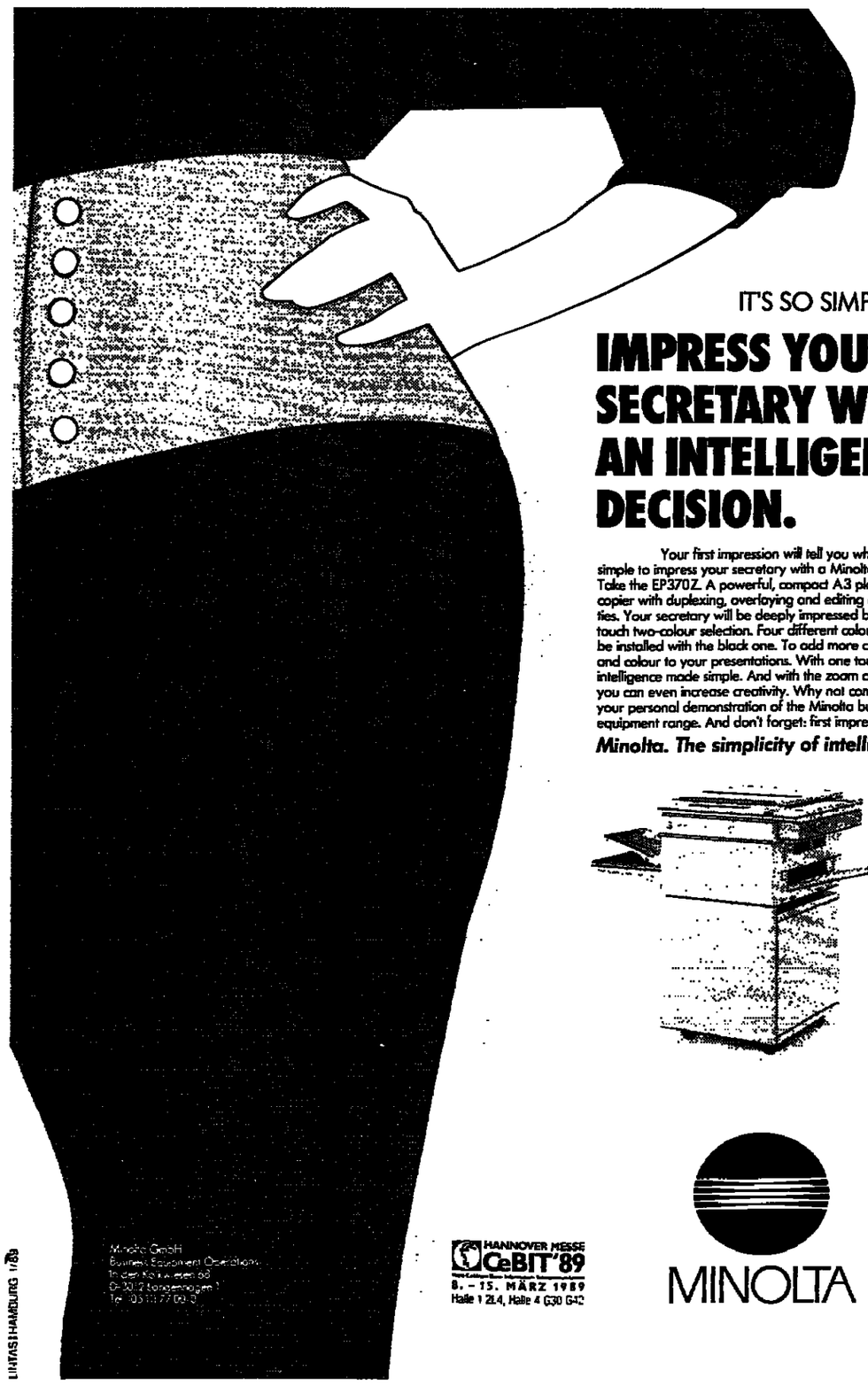

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MINOLTA

High-Definition TV Leaves Americans On Starting Block

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — With an anxious eye on its competitors, Japan and Western Europe, the United States is scrambling for ways to become an important force in the production of a new generation of video technology, high-definition television, or HDTV. It is a daunting task for a country whose manufacturers have spent the last decade getting out of consumer electronics.

Powerful voices are saying that to be a serious player, the United States will have to break with tradition and borrow a bit from its foreign competitors' strategy of government-industry cooperation. But the issue remains open.

Around Washington, senior officials have seized on HDTV production as a key to fostering U.S. competitive mettle. With estimates circulating that sales could eventually run to $150 billion as the whole world switches over, it could deeply affect employment, trade accounts and, ultimately, national security, they contend. So do many of the leaders of the U.S. electronics industry.

But U.S. companies have yet to commit themselves to the enormous outlays of time, money and energy that a full-blown effort in HDTV would entail. American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and Zenith Electronics Corp. recently announced they were seeking research money from the Pentagon for a joint development program — but it was unclear how far they would proceed on their own if the government turns them down.

For now no one really knows how big HDTV will be. There are skeptics who say it will flop like quadrophonic sound did in the 1970s. But as Americans watch foreign countries push forward in their development programs, many U.S. experts feel there is no choice but to assume that HDTV will be every bit as big as promised.

Separate task forces at the White House, Federal Communications Commission and Commerce Department are mapping out policy for the new technology. The Pentagon has committed $30 million for research, the first government money. Congress has entered the fray, too, pressing companies for their plans in this field.

"For the United States to compete effectively, we essentially have to jumpstart our entry," said Representative Frederick C. Boucher, Democrat of Virginia, who has drafted legislation aimed at facilitating joint production.

One of the most telling signs of corporate interest came in January, when the American Electronics Association announced that 16 U.S. companies, many of them computer and semiconductor makers, would work toward forming an HDTV consortium. They included some of the biggest names in the U.S. electronics industry: International Business Machines Corp., Texas Instruments Inc., Digital Equipment Corp., Apple Computer Inc. and Hewlett-Packard Co.

HDTV roughly doubles the number of horizontal lines that make up a TV picture, giving it a clarity comparable to that of 35mm film. It remains sharp even when projected onto large screens. With a wider screen and the sound quality of a compact disc, it is touted as the first real advance in TV since the advent of color broadcasting.

Sets are expected to cost several thousand dollars at first. But those prices would come down, proponents say, as economies of scale set in.

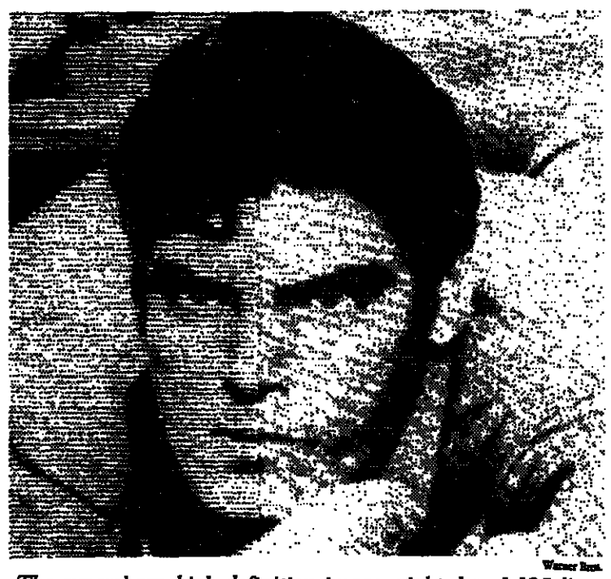
Many experts believe it will have an impact well beyond the TV industry, helping to drive the U.S. computer and defense electronics industries. The sets would consume large volumes of memory chips, for instance, nurturing the semiconductor industry. They would help develop signal processing and display technology, which has important military applications.

Uses in education, medicine, premise surveillance and theater entertainment are also foreseen.

JAPAN HAS BEEN working on a version of HDTV since the early 1970s, and it now has the world's only complete, field-tested system. Regular broadcasts, by satellite, are scheduled to begin in late 1990 or early 1991.

West European companies, working as the Eureka consortium, are next in line to deliver. They have largely settled on standards for a European system and last September at a meeting in Brighton, England, demonstrated working models of the basic equipment. Plans call for pilot broadcasts of events in the 1992 Barcelona Olympics.

The United States mainly has laboratory prototypes and computer simulations. Work is proceeding under the assumption that its system must be compatible with the 160 million TV sets that Americans already own — that is, that an HDTV signal could be received on a conventional set, though it would not produce a better picture. It is also meant to fit into the present allocation of the broadcast spectrum.



Warner Bros.

The supersharp high-definition image, right, has 1,125 lines per frame, nearly twice the number of a conventional picture.

But once the United States does arrive at a standard, many experts wonder what will stop foreign companies from simply tooling their assembly lines for it and gaining control of the U.S. market. Sony Corp. of America has already shown its interest in helping develop the U.S. system by applying for some of the Pentagon money. At present, the United States has only one major TV manufacturer left, Zenith Electronics, and its consumer products division has lost money in recent years. All other TV factories in the United States are owned by Japanese, Korean or European companies.

U.S. companies blame their retreat from consumer electronics on years of illegal dumping of products at below cost by their foreign competitors. Their critics, however, suggest that impatience, complaisance and fixation on short-term profits were equally if not more important and could hobble them in an HDTV battle.

Whatever the truth, the best hopes of the United States may lie in getting big and cash-flush computer companies to move into the field. They could compete effectively and would have strong self-interest to do so in order to preserve their standing in their core businesses. Barring computer makers' entry, American semiconductor companies could get billions of dollars in business in making HDTV chips, if not the finished sets.

Talk in Washington now focuses on what the federal government can do to help. No one, including the government itself, sees it taking a leadership role. Rather, its function would be to coordinate and facilitate, provide research money and tax incentives and remove some of the antitrust restrictions that now impede joint production ventures.

In any case, no one is quite sure what fruits will come from cooperation, since it bucks hard goes against the country's corporate culture. Many analysts feel U.S. companies would not send their best people to a consortium, or trust their best technical knowledge to companies that they have traditionally seen as competitors.

Meanwhile, as the initial fervor over HDTV settles down, some experts are suggesting that it will not really fly unless teamed with other innovations.

"Are many people going to pay a few thousand dollars for a larger, clearer picture of current television programming?" asked Fred Rickson, a spokesman for Digital Equipment Corp. "The answer is probably no."

What may be needed, he and others suggest, is to make it part of a larger "interactive" system in which viewers could control from home what they see and when and how they see it. Possible applications: digital data banks from which movies could be drawn electronically with a few punches of buttons at home. Or sporting events, for which home viewers could select camera angles, freeze the action and order up customized replays. Other analysts see it taking off as a result of integration with personal computers.

The possibilities in HDTV are endless. But to date, it remains unclear whether foreign or U.S. companies will lead the way in the United States.

"If we succeed," said Alfred C. Sikes, who heads the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, "it will be because industry has decided that it's important and has made significant investments." That decision is still pending.

JOHN BURGESS writes on technology issues for The Washington Post.

Workstations Boom Gives Computer Makers New Goal

By Al Senia

LOS ANGELES — High-powered, high-performance desktop workstations, once used only by scientists and engineers involved in intricate computing tasks, are moving up in capability and down in price, posing a challenge to the microcomputer industry.

The workstation market, which was minuscule as recently as 1982, reached $3.6 billion in 1988 and is expected to total $11.4 billion by 1992, according to Dataquest Inc., a research firm based in Silicon Valley, south of San Francisco.

Workstation sales are expected to grow by more than 30 percent this year, compared to 17 percent for microcomputers and 7 percent for mainframes.

Not surprisingly, the dramatic growth and the profit potential it heralds has set off a battle among workstation manufacturers, who see in the burgeoning market an opportunity to claim market share and perhaps repeat the brash, billion-dollar financial success that some upstart microcomputer manufacturers enjoyed in the 1980s.

Many observers believe the computer industry of the 1990s will be dominated by workstation sales. They foresee a new wave of technology mirroring past breakthroughs in the mainframe, mini and personal computer segments of the industry.

"The high-performance workstation market will replace personal computers for most business applications," said Clare Fleig, an analyst with International Technology Group, a California research firm. "Within five years, workstations will be in the position desktop personal computing is now."

Alan Hald, co-chairman of MicroAge Inc., a franchise retail chain with more than 200 outlets in the United States, Canada, Europe and Japan, added, "The low-cost, high-capability graphics workstation is the single most significant market opportunity over the next 36 months."

Workstations are more powerful, and usually more expensive, than desktop personal computers. They offer increased speed, enhanced graphics displays and improved communications capabilities, which make sophisticated software programs easier to use for business and financial professionals.

Workstations have gained a foothold in such business applications as electronic design and computer-aided engineering. They are especially useful in the networking environment because they use the UNIX operating system, which allows for so-called distributed computing to occur: the actual sharing of unused memory from one computer to another on a network.

The less sophisticated personal computers networked together under the more commonly used MS-DOS operating system can exchange data but cannot share unused memory capacity.

That subtle but significant edge makes UNIX-based workstations the computer technology of the future, many industry officials believe.

The workstation manufacturers have unleashed a barrage of new, less expensive products since January and are meeting with major retailers such as MicroAge, Businessland Inc. and ComputerLand Corp. in an effort to get their products shelf space in computer stores around the world.

International Herald Tribune

Workstations traditionally have been sold directly by manufacturers to end-users or through resellers or consultants who "add value" in the form of applications software and other peripheral products. But with new workstation offerings priced below $10,000, the machines can compete with high-end personal computers.

"Workstations are a growth category, better than low-end personal computers," said Ed Anderson, chief operating officer at ComputerLand. "Anybody who tells you they are not in [workstations] is asleep at the switch."

According to Dataquest researchers, Sun Microsystems Inc. dominates the industry with slightly more than a 25 percent share of the market.

Sun has been aggressive in its new product introductions, its price competitiveness and its penetration of retail channels. Company executives say they seek to become the IBM of the workstation world by setting a standard that other vendors will emulate.

As part of that strategy, Sun is touting its version of a high-speed Reduced Instructional Set Computing (RISC) chip that has been commercially available in workstations since 1986. The Sun version, using a proprietary microprocessor called SPARC, already comprises more than 30 percent of the company's workstation sales.

Last month, Sun began training its 150 authorized dealers to sell SPARC-based machines, a prelude to the expected introduction later this year of a new SPARC workstation expected to retail for between $5,000 and $10,000, depending on configuration.

Industry stalwarts Apollo Computer Inc., Digital Equipment Corp. and Hewlett-Packard Co. — each with between a 17 percent and 19 percent share of the market — also have been moving to bring new workstation products to market.

Apollo revamped its product line last year and has been forging development and marketing alliances with software developers and resellers in markets such as electronic design automation, computer-aided software engineering and computer-aided design.

Digital, which has typically pushed its VAX proprietary architecture, surprised industry officials and took aim at Sun by introducing its first RISC machine in January.

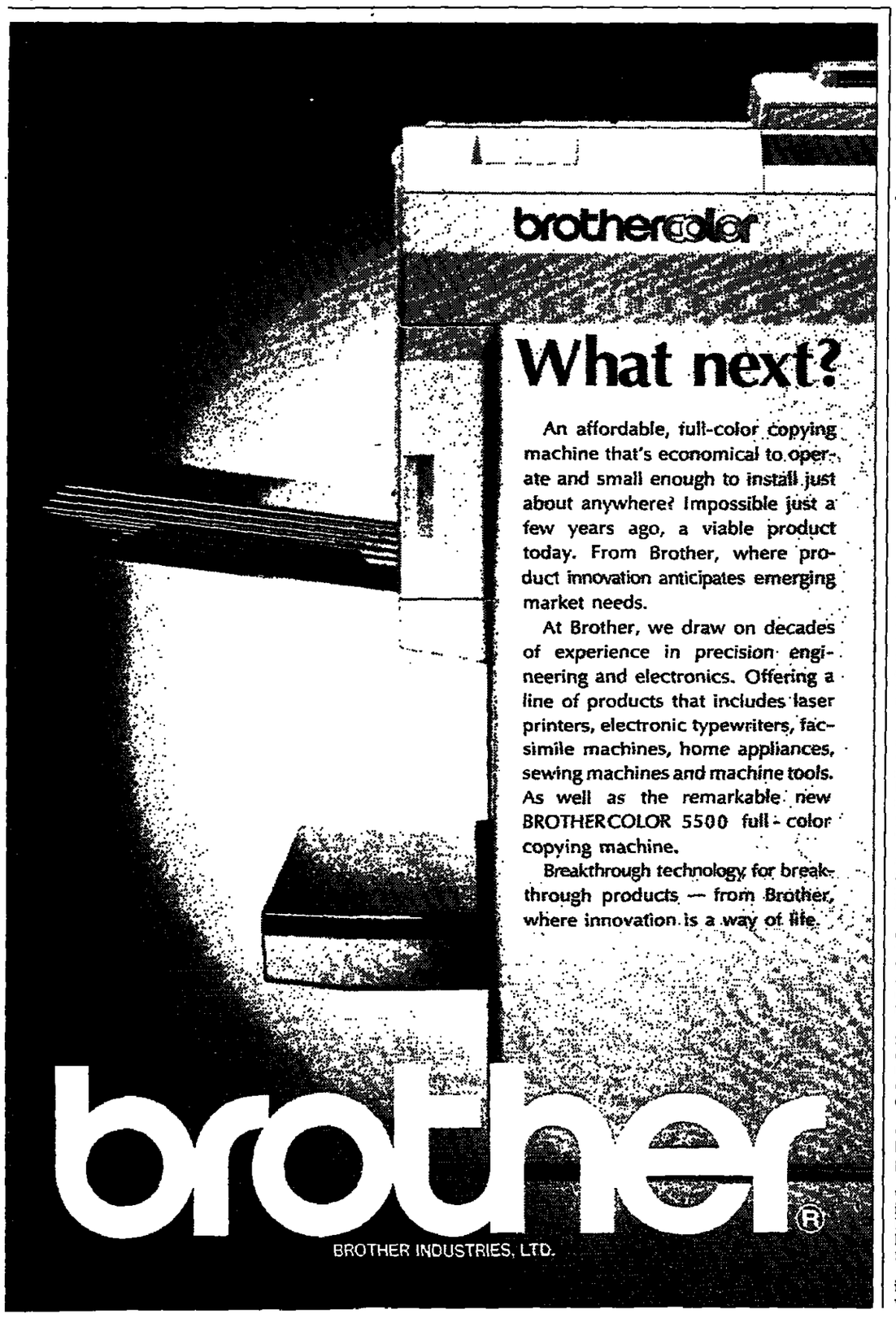
Hewlett-Packard cut prices by more than 40 percent and unveiled a $15,000 3-D graphics workstation.

Traditional personal computer manufacturers are also trying to enter the workstation world, from the low end, by offering enhanced machines that can use existing software programs at competitive prices.

Apple Computer Inc.'s Macintosh line is touted as a workstation for graphics uses. Compaq Computer Corp. has been pushing its high-end Deskpro 386 machines into vertical markets like CAD/CAM that have attracted workstation users.

For its part, IBM's dedicated UNIX workstation, the RT, has captured just 3 percent of the overall market and has been criticized for being overpriced and poorly marketed and supported. But analysts expect the company to launch a major drive on the workstation industry beginning this year by introducing more powerful, enhanced versions of the machine as a prelude to an entirely new workstation line.

AL SENIA, a Los Angeles-based journalist, specializes in technology and aerospace.



Arsenal of Treatments for Waste

Continued from page 9

OHM Corp., an Ohio-based environmental services firm.

Bio-remediation — the use of micro-organisms to "eat" dangerous organic substances — is probably the "hottest" of the new treatment technologies. It holds out the promise of dramatic cost reductions.

"This has a very major importance in the future cleanup of hazardous waste," said Al Bourquin, vice president of Ecova Corp., a Seattle firm that has been a leader in the field. "There's almost no site where you can't apply biotechnology at some level."

But bio-remediation, like many of the newer techniques, still faces considerable hurdles in gaining widespread acceptance. Any method that is used to clean up a waste site must first establish a record of effectiveness. Moreover, concern about releasing microbes, especially genetically engineered microbes, abounds.

"You can end up with by-products you don't expect, something worse than what you started with," said Morris Levin, director of the Center for Public Issues in Biotechnology at the University of Maryland and a supporter of bio-remediation technologies. "So there are some grounds for caution."

THE CLEANUP of a waste site is a complex exercise in applied technology that government and industry officials are only beginning to master.

For example, a recycling plant, the Florida Steel company, located in Indiantown near West Palm Beach, Florida, had a cooling system in which water was poured over hot steel and the runoff collected in a reservoir. Periodically, the reservoir was dredged and the dirt used as landfill around the plant.

But unknown to the company, the cooling water had collected hydraulic fluids that contained polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, highly toxic organic compounds that were used in many industrial products until they were banned in 1979. A site survey in 1983, which involved taking more than 1,500 soil samples, revealed widespread PCB contamination. Something had to be done.

"We met with the environmental agencies, and we all agreed that cleaning up the PCBs should be given priority," said Jim Turner, manager of engineering and staff services at Florida Steel.

OHM Corp. was contracted to build a special containment building, dig up the 19,000 tons of contaminated dirt and store it while the company and the Environmental Protection Agency, which must approve most waste cleanup projects in the United States, decided what to do.

"We looked at a number of processes for fixation, which would have turned the soil into concrete-like blocks," Mr. Turner said. "But the EPA doesn't look too favorably on fixation of organic chemicals. It would have been the cheapest solution, but only in the short run."

Companies are permanently responsible for waste they create, so if the fixation had problems later on, Florida Steel would have had a problem, too.

Mr. Turner said that another option was soil washing, a process in which a powerful solvent is drained through the soil to dissolve the PCBs. But that would have involved bringing a lot of dangerous solvents on the site, which themselves would have had to be disposed of.

A third possibility was to ship the dirt to an incinerator or a toxic waste landfill. But that would have involved transporting the material

Bio-remediation, using micro-organisms to 'eat' dangerous substances, is one of the most promising new technologies.

700 to 800 miles (1,120 to 1,280 kilometers) to the nearest facility with the risk of high-liability accidents along the way. And if it were put in a landfill, Florida Steel would have remained responsible for any future problems.

Finally, in 1986, OHM was contracted to bring in its new portable infrared incinerator — portable in this case being a relative term, as the unit travels on seven tractor-trailers. OHM had licensed the basic infrared technology, in which silicon carbide rods are electrically heated to 1200 degrees Fahrenheit (650 degrees centigrade), from a Texas company called Shirco and made a number of modifications to make it suitable for burning PCBs.

The incineration was begun in October 1987 and completed in May 1988. In January, OHM obtained a coveted national permit to use the technology for PCB cleanup. But $6 million and six years later, Florida Steel's problems are not entirely solved: The 19,000 tons of soil, now minus the PCBs, still contain some heavy metal contaminants that will have to be removed in some other fashion.

THE COMPLEXITIES OF waste treatment are so daunting that many scientists are now emphasizing the need to reduce the amount of waste by redesigning industrial processes rather than focusing on cleanup.

"America is still living in the age of waste," said Bruce Piasecki, associate director of the Hazardous Waste Research Center at Clarkson University in Potsdam, New York. "We need to implement a new industrial design triangle that emphasizes the need to conserve energy and save materials."

European nations are far ahead in this respect, he added.

But even such an effort would not solve the problem of the toxic waste dumps that already exist. For that, new and better technologies seem to be the only answer.

JONATHAN WEBER is a New York-based journalist specializing in high-technology issues.

'Clean' Alternatives Sought By European Nations

NEW YORK — Despite all the entrepreneurial activity in new waste treatment technologies, the United States lags behind many European countries in developing a comprehensive strategy for hazardous waste management, according to several experts. And Europeans also appear to be paying more attention to waste reduction measures that focus on limiting the creation of toxic substances rather than "end of the pipe" cleanup.

Bruce Piasecki, co-author of the book "America's Future in Toxic Waste Management: Lessons from Europe," believes that post-war resource scarcity, lack of land for waste dumps and an acute fear of groundwater contamination led Europeans to focus on the hazardous waste problem earlier. In addition, European political cultures are more amenable to a strong government role, which Mr. Piasecki believes is vital for a smoothly functioning waste management process.

In European nations such as Denmark and West Germany, centralized treatment facilities — usually based on a combination of technologies including large incinerators — handle all wastes, and companies are required to route their wastes through prescribed channels to those facilities, which are usually state-run. In the United States, by contrast, companies bear the responsibility to dispose of the waste according to EPA standards, but the government does not operate treatment facilities or mandate specific solutions, except in cases where the responsible parties cannot be found or are no longer in business.

Perhaps even more important in the long run, governments in France, West Germany, Holland, Denmark and other countries have actively subsidized the development of "clean" technologies that can substitute for waste-producing ones in many industrial processes. Waste reduction measures include simple steps such as more vigilant separation of toxic wastes as well as radical redesigns of manufacturing systems and new recycling techniques.

Clean factories not only reduce the toxic waste burden, they can also conserve energy and other industrial inputs and thus save companies heaps of money. 3M Corp., a noted leader in waste reduction, says that 1,900 different projects have reduced its annual discharge of toxic sludge by 18,000 tons, of air pollutants by 110,000 tons, and of water pollutants by 13,000 tons — and saved the company hundreds of millions of dollars.

Despite such success stories, much more needs to be done. While market incentives can provide a powerful spur to industry, observers including Mr. Piasecki and the U.S. Office of Technology Assessment agree that governments have a crucial role to play promoting waste reduction. And while European nations also have a long way to go in bringing the waste problem under control, this much they seem to have recognized.

Jonathan Weber

From Pandas to Washing Machines, Radio Pills Unveil Secrets

By Robin Herman

PARIS — Doctors in miniature submarines, floating through the human body, have been the stuff of science fiction stories and movies and even a popular children's cartoon show in France. In fact, about 30 years ago, a Swedish scientist invented a miniature radio transmitter that could be swallowed and would float through the digestive tract, broadcasting information to doctors on pressure waves, acidity and temperature.

It is only in the past few years, however, that the "radio pill" and its receivers and software have become refined enough to make the pill a reliable tool for physicians.

Now, further improvements in the radio pill's accuracy and durability have opened the door for imaginative industrial uses, helping manufacturers look deep inside the workings of their machinery and products without using industrial probes that might disturb the manufacturing process.

Makers of detergent and ceiling tiles have joined gastroenterologists and other medical researchers in exploring the uses of the tiny remote sensing devices known as radio telemetry capsules.

Remote Control Systems, Inc. of London is the major commercial maker of the radio pill which at 21mm (slightly less than ⅞-inch) is small enough to fit inside a standard gelatin pharmaceutical capsule. The components are nontoxic and the pills can be sterilized after passing through the body and reused. Their tiny batteries have an operating life of up to 2,000 hours. A low-power transmitter sends out signals in the 390-470 KHz frequency band which can be picked up by a portable receiver.

In the past year, the company has developed two industrial temperature telemeters that can measure temperatures ranging from minus 200 degrees centigrade to 400 degrees centigrade. It has also come up with a simpler version of the pH measuring capsule that requires little handling and a smaller version of the pressure measuring capsule.

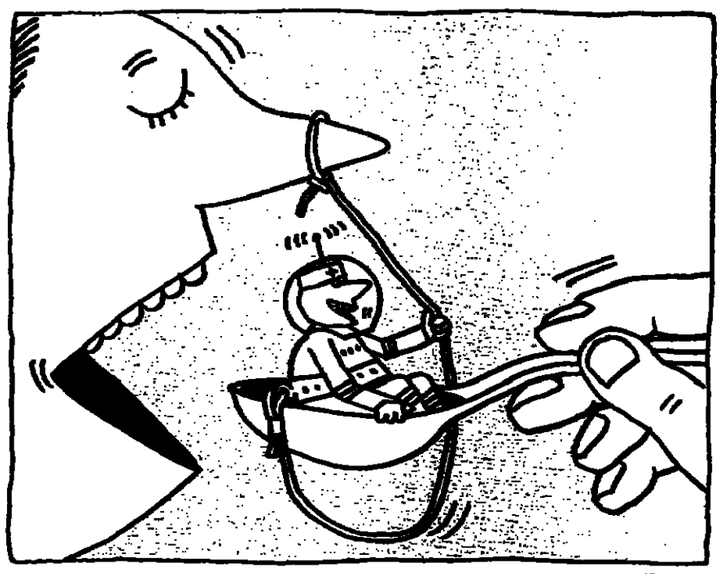
Experimental teams at several research centers, such as Johns Hopkins Applied Physics Laboratory in the United States, have also made versions of the pills.

The Johns Hopkins pill, which it calls an "ingestible thermometer," was approved last November by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and is commercially available from Human Technologies, Inc. in St. Petersburg, Florida. It was developed under a contract for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Its battery has an initial life of about 72 hours but can be recharged and reused in the case of animal research. With humans, the temperature capsules are to be used only once.

For Unilever Corp., a major manufacturer of detergent products, the Remote Control Systems' radio pill is helping its researchers to get a better picture of what goes on inside a washing machine filled with laundry. The researchers have attached the pills to pieces of clothing and are able to catch the radio signal through the plastic doors of the metal washing machines.

The pills can answer such questions as: When detergent is added to a washing machine, what changes occur in the acidity of the water? How fast does the clothing heat up? Is the temperature even throughout the machine?

"The application sounds very simple, trivial really," said John Lloyd, a research scientist at Unilever's Port Sunlight Laboratory in England. "It gives us information about how things are changing within the actual fabrics themselves."



Nicolas Auch

BEFORE the pills, he said, the researchers had to interrupt the washing cycle at different points to take out the material and measure changes. The more the experiment was interrupted, the less true value the information had. Using radio pills, the researchers do not have to interrupt the cycle at all.

Several years ago, Unilever tried the radio pills but found their transmissions inaccurate and difficult to read. Robert Colson, president of Remote Control Systems, persuaded Unilever to take another look at the newer versions.

"Colson has a washing machine at home, of course," said Mr. Lloyd. "He stuck a pill inside his shirt pocket and stuck an aerial on the outside of the plastic cover and sent us a nice smooth recording of a temperature profile. That showed us that the instrumentation had developed from the time we saw it before."

The radio capsule's users are a mixed lot. Armstrong World Industries, a manufacturer of home furnishings and floorings, is trying out the temperature pills in its ceiling tiles as they pass through giant baking ovens. Currently, using standard industrial probes, Armstrong's researchers can only measure the air temperature inside the ovens, not inside the product itself.

The National Hyperbaric Center in Britain is using the pills to measure the body temperature of divers inside high-pressure diving bells as the air temperature drops, as might happen during an accident. Keepers at the London Zoo used a high-power version of the pill to monitor the temperature of an ailing female panda without sedating her.

The radio pills measure temperature using a thermistor, a device in which electrical resistance changes with temperature. The pill transmits the data by inductive (magnetic) coupling to a belt aerial worn by the patient and connected to a receiver. Solid state ambulatory receivers also exist and can be worn. In industrial uses the aerial would be affixed outside the machinery. If the machinery is metal, which blocks radio waves, a glass window could be set up for monitoring. The radio signal has a range of about one meter (3 feet).

Under a grant from the U.S. Army, an American company called Foster-Miller, Inc. of Waltham, Massachusetts, has developed a transponder that can retransmit the temperature capsule's signal to a base station up to one mile away, where it can be recorded and displayed. The army was interested in using the pills to monitor soldiers' temperatures under adverse conditions and to establish a reasonable length of time for working in unusually hot and cold environments as well as testing the efficiency of protective clothing.

Remote Control Systems has also just come up with a prototype for a new temperature pill whose signal can be detected from within sealed metal containers. It was developed specifically for monitoring temperature in food cans during the sterilization process.

The latest pressure capsule, at 18 mm, is now about half the volume of the original version and is undergoing field trials. The pressure sensing element is a stainless steel diaphragm hermetically sealed at one end of the radio capsule.

GASTROENTEROLOGISTS still comprise the main users of these ingestible pills that are starting to replace the standard method of measuring acid in the stomach. Doctors usually put a tube down the patient's nose and suck out the stomach's contents in order to test pH.

Dr. David Evans, a gastroenterologist at Queen's Medical Centre in Nottingham, England, has done the major research on the use of radio telemetry pills in investigating digestive disorders. He sees important recent advances in the pill's technology.

"The acid capsules have been greatly improved," he said. "Up until 1980 they were notoriously unreliable. The miniaturization of components and the production of integrated circuits has helped."

He said using the capsules was now much simpler as the pills are virtually self-contained. Before, he said, "you needed a fairly technical person to set them up and maintain them. Now anybody with a medical or scientific background can use them. You don't have to fiddle with them, or take them apart to put in batteries."

He said Remote Control System's temperature pills, in addition, are made at a low enough price — £39 (about $68) — to be considered disposable. Still, if desired, all the pills can be retrieved after use, sterilized and reused.

The development over the past six years of portable monitoring systems has also made the pill more useful for diagnosing stomach disorders, Dr. Evans said. Monitor manufacturers in Britain include John Caunt Scientific of Abingdon, Warwick Instruments of Nottingham and Gaeltec Research in Scotland.

The pH pill, which comes with a string tether at one end, is fastened to a tooth or to the cheek and then the pill is swallowed, resting at the point at which the throat meets the stomach, or deeper in the stomach itself, depending on the case.

"Other than being aware that there is a little piece of string in your mouth, there is no subjective feeling of anything being measured," Dr. Evans said.

He said measurement of pH via the radio capsule allows a patient to go home immediately after swallowing the pill and spend a relatively normal day while being monitored by a portable receiver.

Since hyperacidity of the stomach and throat, the condition called heartburn, is frequently related to stress, diet and even posture, there is a much better chance of picking up an abnormality if the patient is going about his usual routine than if he is kept lying quietly in a hospital bed all day, Dr. Evans said.

The pH pill also makes it possible for doctors to measure the long-term pH of the stomach and thus the potency of anti-acid drugs.

Using radio pills, Dr. Evans just completed a study for the pharmaceutical company Merck, Sharp and Dohme of one ulcer drug's effect on pH.

Administered without a tether, the radio pill can float through the digestive tract and be used to detect the acidity of the colon, thought to be a factor in colon cancer, and abnormal colon pressures in patients with such problems as irritable bowel syndrome.

The pill is catching on with physicians in Europe. Remote Control Systems finds its main customers in West Germany, Italy and Britain. The company has just begun setting up a distribution network in the United States.

ROBIN HERMAN is a journalist based in Paris.

Japanese Project Would Enable 'Intelligent' Objects to Communicate

By David Lammers

TOKYO — Take out your crystal ball. Conjure up the year 2000. Zoom in on Japan, and ask the spirits: "TRON? TRON? Whither goest TRON?"

The Realtime Operating Nucleus, or TRON, isn't yet in any personal data base, though Dr. Ken Sakamura began promoting his ideas some six years ago.

The impetus for TRON came when Dr. Sakamura, after getting his Ph.D. in computer science, traveled around the world in the early 1980s. The University of Tokyo assistant professor surveyed the range of operating systems and decided that the various spheres of "intelligent" objects — from computers and cars and telephones to elevators and thermostats — should be able to communicate with one another. He envisioned a multi-tier framework that would connect objects both in the home and office.

He also observed that nearly all the prevailing computer architectures came from U.S.-based companies, and he decided that none of them handled the two-byte code needed for the ideograms of Asian languages and other non-Roman alphabets as well as they might.

Finally, he wanted to develop a complementary relationship between the microprocessor, the operating system and the interface, to maximize the power and efficiency of each.

And so The Realtime Operating Nucleus, designed to satisfy each of these concerns. Japanese companies and the government are enthusiastic supporters. Dr. Sakamura and the computer lab at Tokyo University are responsible for basic research; a TRON association, composed of various company representatives, is coordinating the project; microprocessors are being developed by Hitachi, Fujitsu and Mitsubishi Electric; Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. is in charge of writing the operating system.

> TRON may be coming along at the right time to push forward the integration between computers, TV and video and audio tapes and disks.

The 32-bit microprocessors, or MPUs, that have been developed for the TRON operating system will come on the market this year. Until volume production commences, they will have a hard time catching up with the Intel and Motorola MPUs in terms of price. Moreover, they will lag behind the established MPUs from those companies in terms of system performance.

But as one senior Fujitsu semiconductor manager asked, "Don't you think it is time we had a Japanese MPU?" In the second and third generation, the processors will catch up, he said, adding, "That is the way Japan works, always improving."

An NEC vice president in charge of personal computers said much the same thing. NEC, which has a 70 percent market share for 16-bit personal computers and is the only major company not wholeheartedly backing the TRON project, commented, "Over the long range, say in 10 years or so, TRON may be a big factor. A lot of companies, and the government, are backing TRON."

The TRON computers will not easily surmount the barrier presented by the Japanese language, but the challenge has stimulated research into voice processing and character recognition. Currently, the design calls for system users to wield a pen, not unlike a Macintosh-style mouse, that will transmit an electronic signal to the computer. Users will be able to point at various icons, or write characters on a piece of "electronic stationery," which will transfer the item to the screen. Or the pen can point at one of the 46 *kana*, the phonetic symbols, which can then be converted into *kanji*, the ideograms.

The operating system by Matsushita is scheduled to be finished soon. Though Matsushita is as big as Hitachi in electronics, it is pint-sized in the computer field. Some observers believe this will impel Matsushita to do a good job; others fear a bug-filled, half-done system.

The specifications call for a multitasking OS. A preliminary version displayed at a recent TRON symposium had a video extension that ran an educational software demo quite well. Instructional software about insects interfaced with a video about spiders stored on a laser disk.

Dr. Sakamura says that the operating system will contain the equivalent of Apple Computer's MacDraw and MacPaint, so that applications developers will have far less work to do to create software for specific functions.

He also said a variety of educational software is in the process of being created, in anticipation of the TRON computers being used in Japanese schools. In fact, the Ministry of Education's specifications for an educational computer exactly match the TRON specifications.

Dr. Sakamura would like his ideas to be adopted worldwide. To that end he has taken them to South Korea and to the United States.

Europe, though, is suspicious of outsiders taking an even greater share of its computer market. The United States — as well as a good deal of Japan itself — has its hands full developing applications running under OS/2 and UNIX.

But since there seems to be a convergence in television uses, video and audio tapes and disks, and computer applications, TRON may be coming along at the right time to push that integration forward. So it is not inconceivable that at the turn of the century, air conditioners and bathtubs and fax machines will be "talking" to each other across the TRON communications network.

DAVID LAMMERS writes for the Electronic Engineering Times.

Germans Join Supercomputer League

Continued from page 9

strate that we have solved this problem, both on the hardware and the software side."

He is professor of applied mathematics at Cologne University and one of the company's two directors.

At the Hannover Fair, visitors will see a scaled-down version of the Suprenum-1 computer. It will consist of 32 node processors, each with a capacity of up to 20 million floating point operations per second, or M-FLOPS, which will combine for 640 million operations per second.

By the end of the year, a full-scale Suprenum-1 will consist of 256 node processors, combining up to 5 billion operations per second, or G-FLOPS. Cray's top computer today weighs around 3 G-FLOPS.

"We want on the one hand to establish ourselves right away in the high-performance class of computers," Mr. Trottenberg said. "On the other hand, we also wanted to solve the software problem and prove that very high performance can, in fact, be pulled out of the computer."

Contributors to the Suprenum research and development effort include five universities — Darmstadt, Brunswick, Bonn, Düsseldorf and Erlangen; private companies such as Krupp Atlas Elektronik, Siemens and its subsidiary Kraftwerk Union, Stollmann, Dornier; the German National Research Center for Computer Science (GMD, from its German initials); the German aerospace technology center, DFVLR, and the federal nuclear research centers, Jülich and Karlsruhe.

SO far, the Suprenum project has cost upwards of $100 million, with more than half the sum having been provided by the West German Ministry for Research and Technology, a few million dollars from the state of North Rhine-Westphalia and the rest by private industry.

Mr. Trottenberg says the firm to handle the commercial side, expects to have sold "at least two or three Suprenums by the end of 1989." The price ranges up to $16 million per unit. Fifty-four percent of Suprenum GmbH is owned by Krupp Atlas, 18 percent by Stollmann, 20 percent by the GMD, and the remaining 8 percent by other investors.

While Mr. Trottenberg has had a key role in working out the software side of the parallel computing problems for the Suprenum project, the architecture has primarily evolved from the efforts of Wolfgang Giloi, a professor of computer science at West Berlin Technical University. He is also director of the GMD's Research Center for Innovative Computer Systems and Technology in West Berlin.

Mr. Giloi became immersed in the subject of supercomputers in the 1970s while teaching computer sciences at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, where both Cray and Control Data are based. He has been involved in the Suprenum project from the start.

> Suprenum is the first to use parallel computing on this scale.

The core feature designed by Mr. Giloi for the Suprenum is the "cluster," consisting of 16 computing nodes that carry out vector processing, and four additional nodes to perform a number of services, such as disk controls, diagnosis and communications. Each node comes equipped with a 32-bit standard microprocessor and an 8-megabyte, high-speed local memory.

The full-scale Suprenum-1 will have 16 such clusters, and the communications between them will be handled by a specially designed Suprenumbus that can operate at a maximum of 400 megabits per second. Between the nodes inside the same cluster, the data exchange rate is about eight times as high.

Recent breakthroughs in micro-electronics have certainly helped the Suprenum architecture. The computing node with its 20 M-FLOP capacity, for example, measures just 223.5 by 480 millimeters, or less than two sheets of standard-sized typewriter paper. Not too many years ago, a processor of that capacity would have required the space of an entire cabinet.

But Mr. Trottenberg stresses that from the start, the Suprenum project aimed to develop hardware and software simultaneously.

"This is what sets our project apart from other parallel development, where first the hardware was built and then the software problems were considered," he said. "We tackled the software problem very early on, and because we achieved real breakthroughs, we were encouraged to go ahead and build a supercomputer on this basis."

REFERRING to the Suprenum-1's 16 clusters of 256 node processors, Mr. Trottenberg noted that "communicating is the most challenging problem in this kind of architecture. The nodes must be able to intercommunicate very rapidly, in balance with the speed they perform their calculations."

The array of mathematical models that the Suprenum-1 is designed to handle includes basic linear algebra, ordinary differential equations and partial differential equations with their millions of unknowns to be computed. The system makes the most of multilevel algorithms, or sequences of instructions for solving problems, which project scientists say have proved to be the most efficient method to use in parallel calculations.

So far, the main scientific application software that Suprenum scientists have developed is in fluid dynamics, an area of major interest to the aerospace industry.

Mr. Trottenberg said that Suprenum has aimed at "covering the entire gamut" of problems in this field, and that eight program packages have been developed covering such areas as full potential equation, Euler equations and Navier Stokes Equations, which offer two- and three-dimensional displays.

The Suprenum researchers have also developed what Mr. Trottenberg termed "exemplary program packages" to demonstrate the computer's versatility in handling other scientific calculations — in plasma physics, elementary particle physics, nuclear reactor simulations, neural networks, electromagnetic fields and meteorology.

DOUGLAS SUTTON is a business-economics editor for the English-language service of the German press agency, DPA, in Hamburg.

TEAM/BBDO 8.278

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NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
WarnC	40424	49⅞	47⅜	48⅞	+ ⅝
BakrHu	23937	17½	16¾	17¼	+ ½
IBM	18768	121¼	119⅝	119⅝	—1⅝
Texaco	18403	53⅝	52¼	53½	+ ⅝
Baxter	18556	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ½
Tosco	18172	4⅞	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
Schlmb	17202	39⅛	37¾	38⅝	+ ¾
USFG	17006	32⅞	32½	32⅝	— ⅛
EKCO	16857	3½	3	3¼	— ¼
AmExp	16722	30⅞	30	30⅞	
OhMat s	15893	24¾	24⅛	24⅝	
Time	14196	117½	108⅝	116	+6½
GenEl	13974	45½	44⅝	45⅛	+ ⅛
StorTch	13951	2⅛	2	2	
PanAm	13866	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Previous Close	Today Noon
Bonds	88.24	88.26
Utilities	87.90	87.95
Industrials	88.59	88.58

Market Sales

NYSE 3 p.m. volume	140,230,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	200,721,870
Amex 3 p.m. volume	12,810,000
Amex prev. cons. close	13,258,000
Prev. OTC 4 p.m. volume	122,208,000

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	706	995
Declined	734	475
Unchanged	522	486
Total Issues	1962	1956
New Highs	106	100
New Lows	10	18

NYSE Index

	Previous High	Previous Low	Previous Close	Today 3 P.M.
Composite	165.63	164.33	165.63	165.85
Industrials	200.66	199.14	200.66	201.09
Transp.	162.93	161.35	162.93	162.08
Utilities	78.21	77.40	78.21	78.10
Finance	137.47	136.51	137.47	137.62

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Sh'rt
March 6	276,620	571,394	34,462
March 3	226,319	484,254	21,502
March 2	277,885	476,221	14,781
March 1	271,197	693,378	6,746
Feb. 28	264,790	551,967	26,975

*Included in the sales figures

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	2294.82	2308.57	2278.93	2290.71	— 4.11
Trans	1065.49	1071.96	1053.04	1059.67	— 8.57
Util	183.44	184.27	182.31	183.14	— 0.83
Comp	874.53	879.42	867.35	872.05	— 3.49

AMEX Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	312	354
Declined	292	228
Unchanged	245	282
Total Issues	849	864
New Highs	43	34
New Lows	17	15

Standard & Poor's Index

	Previous High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
Industrials	340.41	336.35	340.39	340.95
Transp.	251.57	248.70	251.57	250.65
Utilities	117.68	115.81	117.68	117.44
Finance	26.80	26.46	26.80	26.78
SP 500	294.81	291.18	294.81	295.09
SP 100	279.34	276.07	279.30	279.65

NASDAQ Index

	Close	3 P.M.	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	406.26	406.34	398.94	406.00
Industrials	401.71	400.48	393.64	402.17
Finance	481.02	482.81	476.74	480.83
Banks	459.94	459.15	455.71	456.57
Insurance	468.26	—	459.48	460.65
Utilities	561.53	—	543.79	556.32
Transp.	424.60	—	421.13	434.85

Previous NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,164	1,122
Declined	837	810
Unchanged	2,473	n.a.
Total Issues	4,474	n.a.

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TexAir	22294	13⅜	12⅝	12⅝	— ¾
ENSCO	15874	3	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅜
HomeSh	8708	6¼	5⅜	6⅛	+ ⅜
Hasbro	6758	19⅝	17⅞	19¾	+1½
Ranaba	4475	22½	22	22⅛	— ¼
DWG	3643	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	— ½
EchoBy	3335	16	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅛
Amdhl s	2872	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅛
Hasbr pr	2477	39	37	39	+2
WDigitl	2112	11⅛	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
BAT	1916	9⅝	9⅛	9½	
FruitL	1831	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
CoronA n	1803	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
WangB	1571	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
IntBknt	1525	4⅜	4¼	4½	+ ¼

AMEX Stock Index

Previous High	Previous Low	Close	Today 3 P.M.
328.05	326.22	327.99	328.90

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Slips on Profit-Taking

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Tuesday in active trading, dragged down by profit-taking after a rally in the previous session.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 20.53 points Monday, fell 3.93 to 2290.89, according to an unofficial tally.

Declines edged advances by a small margin. Volume rose to about 173.15 million shares from 168.88 million traded on Monday.

Prices closed higher, however, in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

With little support coming from either the dollar or bond markets, both of which showed little change in New York trading, analysts said investors were renewing their interest in oil-related and takeover stocks but ignoring the broader market.

"It's a pretty dull day," said Jerry Hinkle, a trader with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "The market has shown little movement either way."

Stock prices opened lower but then rallied briefly around midday, where they managed to stabilize at higher levels.

Ricky Harrington, technical analyst with Interstate-Johnson Lane Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina, said certain technical factors would bolster prices in the short-term.

"There's a chance we could retest the post-crash closing high of 2,347.14, set Feb. 7. But we seem to be locked in a trading range of 2,240 on the low side and 2,350 on the high side," he said.

Mr. Harrington said the Dow industrials would trade in that range until the outlook for interest rates became clear.

At 3 P.M., Warner Communications was the most active NYSE issue, up a fraction after rising 2⅜ points Monday on news of its plans to merge with Time Inc. Time was up 7 points after falling 1⅝ Monday.

Baker Hughes was the second-most-active issue, up a fraction.

Ekco Group was third, off a fraction. A news report said the company repurchased an 8.6 percent stake from Sonar Partners, an investment group that previously said it might seek control.

Among the blue chips, AT&T, General Motors and Union Carbide were lower. USX, Procter & Gamble, Boeing and General Electric were higher.

Microsoft was off 8 points in over-the-counter trading. Other high-technology stocks, including IBM, Compaq Computer and Digital Equipment, were also lower.

Among oil-related issues, Chevron, Texaco and British Petroleum were higher. Amoco was unchanged and Exxon was slightly lower.

Pennwalt was up a fraction. Centaur Partners said its subsidiary, Trio Acquisition Corp., has extended its $110-a-share offer for all outstanding shares and associated preference share purchase rights of Pennwalt.

Texas Air led the Amex issues, off a fraction amid a machinists strike at its Eastern Airlines unit.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Freeing business people
Panasonic Office Automation OA

International Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

for creative tasks.
Panasonic Office Automation OA

MEDIA MARKETS

Quest for Global Village May Lead to Blind Alley

By RANDAL ROTHENBERG
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The theory is simple: assemble a communications conglomerate that can create and distribute editorial matter and video programming — as well as sell advertising — across all media on every continent.

But the planned merger of Time Inc. and Warner Communications Inc., creating the world's largest communications company, is of more speculative than immediate interest to advertisers. Global marketing is easier to imagine than to accomplish.

Time Warner Inc. would follow on the empire-building of entrepreneurs like Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell, who have molded holding companies that combine media production and distribution.

The Time-Warner merger is of more speculative than immediate interest.

"The ability to offer advertisers broadcast opportunities as a package with other products is the wave of the future," said Michael D. Drexler, media director of Bozell, Jacobs, Kenyon & Eckhardt.

Mr. Murdoch's News Corp., for example, can create programs through its 20th Century-Fox Film Corp., distribute them on its Fox Broadcasting Co. television station in the United States and on its Sky Channel satellite television network in Europe, and advertise their existence in its TV Guide in the United States and abroad.

In 1964, the author Marshall McLuhan envisioned a "global village" in which telecommunications technologies homogenized values and desires around the world, while highlighting to people their "total interdependence with the rest of society."

Many observers no longer agree. "If anything, people are becoming more individualistic, rather than having more common denominators," said Martin P. Sorrell, chairman of WPP Group PLC, which owns the J. Walter Thompson ad agency and dozens of marketing communications companies around the world.

WPP estimates that only 10 percent of its business is truly global, with products sold the same way around the world, while 60 percent is marketed differently in each locale.

BECAUSE CULTURAL DIFFERENCES persist, the global programming opportunities offered by Mr. Murdoch, and soon perhaps by Time Warner Inc., have been skeptically received in some quarters. For example, Mr. Murdoch's Sky Channel has failed to attract viewers and advertisers, communications industry analysts say.

"So far, the Sky Channel is another way not to watch 'Gomer Pyle' in eight countries," said Alan J. Gottesman, an analyst with Paine Webber Inc.

The match of Time's magazine and book publishing properties with Warner's production capabilities, in tandem with the television holdings of both companies, should provide a steady flow of program material that can be distributed on a worldwide basis.

The need for such programming undeniably exists as television stations increase in number. The problem is acute in Europe, particularly as the 12-state European Community prepares to eliminate trade barriers by the end of 1992. There were only 38 television stations in all of Western Europe in 1982; today there are 93 and next year there will be 110, according to a study by Young & Rubicam.

In order to attract the viewers who in turn will attract advertisers, the equation goes, these stations need programs that people want to watch.

"In the expanded television marketplace, the greatest need is for programming," said Mr. Bostock of DMB&B. "If you look at the number of channels available, the number of opportunities for viewers to turn on the TV, they outstrip the supply of good programming."

INI Ends 12 Years Of Losses

Cost Cuts Help Spanish Giant

By Sarah Nicholson
Special to the Herald Tribune

MADRID — The Spanish state-owned holding company, Instituto Nacional de Industria, said Tuesday that it ended 12 consecutive years of losses in 1988 by posting a pretax profit of 31.3 billion pesetas, or about $272 million.

The profit, the company's first since 1975, followed a 1987 loss of 42.6 billion pesetas and came on revenue of 1.8 trillion pesetas, up 10 percent from a year earlier. Domestic sales rose 8 percent while exports were up 14 percent.

"These results show that INI has crossed the line from being a caretaker for sick companies to a holding based on strictly business criteria," said José Manuel Arroyo, an analyst at Asesores Bursatiles. "That is a big achievement for the Socialist government."

INI's chairman, Jordi Mercader, said the results reflected both a favorable economic climate in Spain last year and paybacks from the group's own strategy of slimming down and modernizing.

"The prospects are now for continued profitability and we are now prepared to face the 1990s," he said.

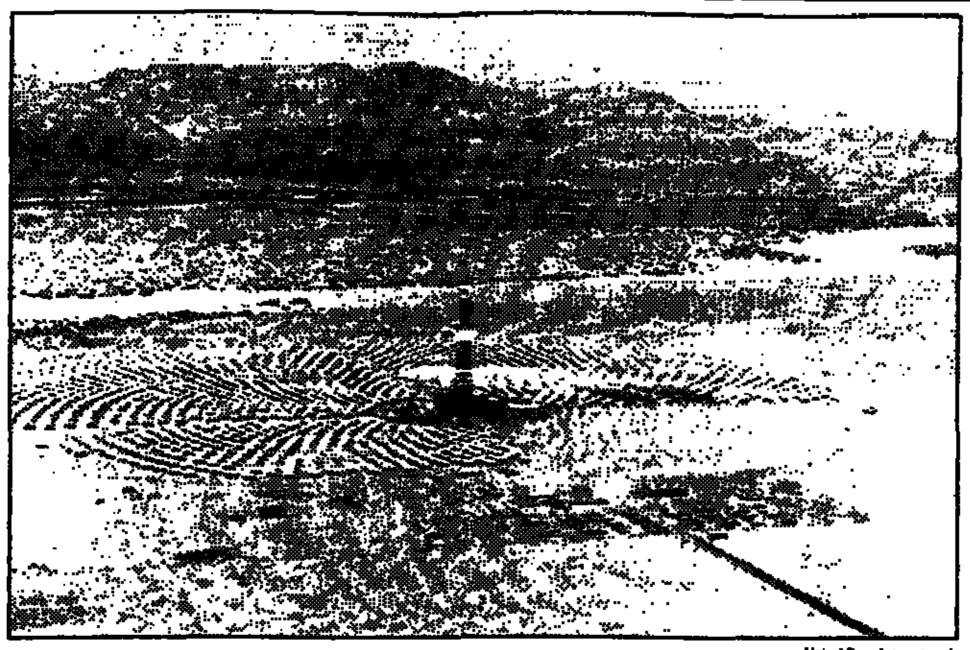
INI, with a labor force of more than 156,000, controls 58 companies in such key sectors as mining, steelmaking, air transport and shipbuilding. It has been a major target in the government's plans to modernize Spanish industry.

Since 1983, when it registered a record loss of 204 billion pesetas, INI has shed 30 companies and 53,000 workers. The government has since poured some 1.2 trillion pesetas into modernizing the group's aging technological plant.

INI said its five-company electrical utilities group, Endesa, led the overall group in profitability last year, with a 16.7 percent rise in operating earnings, to 74.56 billion pesetas, from 63.9 billion.

The air transport sector, comprising Iberia, the international airline, and Aviaco, the domestic carrier, reported operating income of 27.3 billion pesatas, up 12 percent from 22.3 billion a year earlier.

INI said that its heavy industrial units — in steel, trucks, capital equipment, shipbuilding and mining — continued to be unprofitable in 1988, although it said their combined loss narrowed by half from a year earlier, to 96.3 billion.



United Press International
The world's largest solar-power facility, the Solar One plant in California, was closed in 1988.

Solar Power Outlook Dims in U.S. Despite Advancing Cost Efficiency

By Matthew L. Wald
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Some of the biggest U.S. backers of solar energy are losing interest, just as the technology to transform sunlight into electricity is getting closer to being economically competitive with more conventional power sources.

The world's largest maker of solar cells, Arco Solar, is up for sale because its parent, Atlantic Richfield Co., believes it can put its money to better use where it has more expertise, in oil and gas.

Photovoltaic cells, which make electricity directly from sunlight, are usually made of silicon, although manufacturers have been experimenting with a variety of materials in different shapes. Some are flat plates, and others are installed under lenses that magnify the sun's rays.

The cells are still about four times too expensive to compete with ordinary coal-powered plants, the main source of electricity in the United States, and are triple the cost of the most expensive electricity. But in comparison, in the early 1980s the cells were 16 times more expensive than other sources. The price is still falling.

If Arco sells the solar subsidiary it bought in 1977, it would follow Exxon Corp. and Shell Oil Co. in leaving the solar business. Motorola Inc. has also left the field. But Amoco Corp. is still a significant presence, through its Solarex Corp. subsidiary, which is the second-largest U.S. manufacturer in the field.

Experts say the waning interest of American companies may mean that if the photovoltaic industry becomes a global giant, it will be dominated by Japan, which already has a lead in production of low-technology solar cells. West Germany is also a contender. Potential bidders for Arco Solar include Japanese and West German companies.

The problem, experts say, is that big U.S. corporations are not sure enough about substantial returns on their investment to spend years on further development of solar power. They would rather put the money in their core business of oil and gas.

People in the industry believe that sometime within the next decade, solar cells will provide cheaper electricity than some generators that consume oil or gas. At that point, it could become a multibillion-dollar industry.

The problem is that no one knows how soon that will occur.

Making business plans that depend on accurately predicting the timing of an industry explosion "probably not a prudent thing to do," said James H. Caldwell, a 23-year veteran of Arco, who was president of Arco Solar until late last year. He left at that time to try to assemble investors to make a bid for the unit.

Some people are troubled by the possible sale.

"It will shake the Department of Energy's program to its roots if this sale is concluded to a foreign country," said Kenneth B. Zweibel, who manages the federal research contract with Arco Solar.

Mr. Zweibel said that Arco Solar was developing a material called copper indium diselenide, which he calls "the best hope of photovoltaics in the United States in the next three to five years." Arco, he said, "has the global leadership in this technology."

A spokesman for the company, Stephen K.

See SOLAR: Page 16

Bundesbank Act Indicates Rates Will Not Rise

Reuters

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank supplied money to the West German banking system on Tuesday at an interest charge that indicated the central bank was not likely to raise interest rates soon, economists and money market dealers said.

News that the Bundesbank set a new tender for securities repurchase agreements at a fixed 5.80 percent rate initially sent West German stock and bond prices higher, although they later fell as the Deutsche mark weakened. Money market interest rates eased as concern about higher official rates diminished.

"The reaction was positive," said a money market dealer. "It was a relief and a sign that interest rates have peaked."

Ulrich Hombrecher, economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale, said the Bundesbank move appeared aimed at calming nervous markets after lasting speculation that the central bank would raise its 6 percent Lombard emergency funding rate. The 5.8 percent repo rate, below the Lombard level, assuaged those fears.

"It is a clear sign we cannot reckon with a rate rise in the foreseeable future," Mr. Hombrecher said. "The Bundesbank wants to wait and see how money growth reacts to the measures taken so far."

Call money, or interbank loans, slipped to 5.85 percent from 5.90 percent on Monday and last week's highs of 6.50 percent. The fixed 5.80 percent repo rate was sharply lower than the 6.475 percent allocated on a 35-day pact last week.

The Bundesbank raised two key interest rates by half a point each on Jan. 20. That move brought the Lombard rate, an emergency funding facility charged on very short-term loans to banks that are collateralized by securities, to 6 percent and the longer-term discount rate to 4 percent.

Four weeks earlier, the Bundesbank had raised the Lombard rate to 5.50 percent from 5.00 percent.

Dealers noted the lower repurchase rate gave the dollar a temporary lift, pushing it to highs just below 1.86 DM after its Frankfurt opening level of 1.8540 DM. The dollar closed in Frankfurt at 1.8568 DM. (Page 17)

"That cannot be in the Bundesbank's interest but, provided the dollar stays in a range of 1.83 to 1.86 marks, I do not think it is going to be a problem," said Gabriele Lamers, economist at Deutsche Bank Investment Research.

A dollar above 1.86 DM could trigger central bank action to drive the currency lower. Central banks sold dollars in concerted action earlier this year but they have not been active against the currency since early February.

West German securities rose after the Bundesbank move, but their gains later were reversed as the mark weakened. In the stock market, the Commerzbank index fell to 1,666.5 from 1,670.0. Bond prices fell as foreign demand eased.

Financial markets had been watching the Bundesbank after the U.S. Federal Reserve Board boosted its discount rate to 7.0 percent from 6.5 percent on Feb. 24. The U.S. central bank cited inflationary pressures for the move.

Many analysts had said the Bundesbank and other European central banks would have to boost their interest rates, and stock markets were particularly hard hit. But the Bundesbank did not, as had been widely expected, raise the Lombard or discount rates at its council meeting on Thursday, and the move on Tuesday indicated it was not inclined to do so.

The new fixed repurchase rate of 5.80 percent was the first time the Bundesbank had set a fixed rate tender since Jan. 11.

Tenders since then have been set under the U.S. auction system, in which banks receive funds at the rates they have bid. Interest rates at these pacts have climbed steadily, peaking at 6.475 percent for the 35-day pact last week.

The Bundesbank had said the higher bids were technical.

However, economists said the central bank was concerned because the higher repo rates had prompted massive Lombard borrowing. The switch to a fixed-rate tender would also reduce demand for Lombard funds, they said.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates — *March 7*

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.0955	3.607	1.1286	0.3323	0.1537 *	—	5.384 *	1.3286	1.626 *
Brussels(a)	38.985	67.00	20.956	6.160	2.8525 *	18.569	—	24.915	0.3071
Frankfurt	1.8568	3.197	—	0.2944	0.1361 *	0.8862	4.772 *	1.1783	1.441 *
London (b)	1.7235	—	3.1923	10.8448	2,343.50	3.598	66.87	2.7268	221.765
Milan	1,364.00	2,343.00	732.50	217.00	—	N.A.	N.A.	860.00	N.A.
New York(c)	—	1.7198 b	1.8545	6.3005	1,362.50	2.0928	38.87	1.5845	128.475
Paris	6.308	10.859	3.3974	—	0.4625 *	3.0106	0.1621	3.9757	4.8956 *
Tokyo	129.10	222.57	69.49	20.52	0.95	61.81	3.3087	81.53	—
Zurich	1.582	2.7274	0.8542	0.2513	0.116 *	0.7558	4.0708 *	—	1.2297 *
1 ECU	1.1207	0.6504	2.0795	7.0645	1,528.11	2.3488	43.5767	1.7764	144.294
1 SDR	1.3185	0.7613	2.4333	8.2644	1,785.99	2.7461	50.9834	2.079	169.849

Closings in London, Tokyo and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York rates at 3 P.M.
*a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	14.73	Fin. markka	4.318	Mex. peso*	2355.00	S. Afr. rand	2.524
Austral. $	1.2534	Greek drac.	155.90	N. Zealand $	1.6202	Soviet ruble*	0.619
Austr. schil.	13.06	Hong Kong $	7.802	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	115.55
Belg. fin. fr.	39.195	Indian rupee	15.31	Norw. krone	6.74	Swed. krona	6.355
Brazil cruz.	1.00	Indo. rupiah	1749.00	Phil. peso	21.382	Taiwan $	27.81
Canadian $	1.1965	Irish £	0.6961	Port. escudo	152.65	Thai baht*	25.325
Chinese yuan*	3.7221	Israeli shek.	1.782	Saudi riyal*	3.7583	Turkish lira	1938.00
Danish krone	7.2315	Kuwaiti dinar*	0.2899	Sing. $	1.9335	UAE dirham*	3.6729
Egypt. pound	2.486	Malay. ring.*	2.7615	S. Kor. won	670.80	Venez. boliv.	39.257

*New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)*

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.7189	1.7152	1.7113	Canadian dollar	1.1973	1.1990	1.2010
Japanese yen	128.11	127.58	127.01	Swiss franc	1.5795	1.5745	1.5694
Deutsche mark	1.8489	1.8438	1.8327				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAII (dinar, riyal, dirham); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits — *March 7*

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU	SDR
1 month	9 13/16-9 15/16	6-6⅛	5¾-5⅞	12⅞-13	8 5/16-8 7/16	4 3/16-4 5/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	8⅛
2 months	9⅞-10	6⅛-6¼	5⅞-6	12⅞-13	8⅝-8¾	4 3/16-4 5/16	8 5/16-8 7/16	8 ¼
3 months	9 15/16-10 1/16	6⅜-6½	6-6⅛	12 15/16-13 1/16	8⅞-9	4 5/16-4 7/16	8 9/16-8 11/16	8 ⅜
6 months	10⅛-10¼	6 9/16-6 11/16	6 1/16-6 3/16	12⅞-13	9 1/16-9 3/16	4⅝-4¾	8¾-8⅞	8½
1 year	10⅜-10½	6 13/16-6 15/16	6 1/16-6 3/16	12¾-12⅞	9⅜-9½	4 15/16-5 1/16	9 1/16-9 3/16	8 ¾

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (Dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF, yen); Lloyds Bank (ECU); Reuters (SDR).
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates — *March 7*

	Close	Prev.
United States		
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Prime rate	11½	11½
Federal funds	9½	9¾
Com paper 90-179 days	8.90	8.78
3-month Treasury bills	8.61	8.56
6-month Treasury bills	8.66	8.65
2-month CD's	9.40	9.35
3-month CD's	9.55	9.50
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	4 21/32	4.80
1-month interbank	4 19/32	4 21/32
3-month interbank	4 19/32	4 19/32
West Germany		
Discount rate	4.00	4.00
Lombard rate	6.00	6.00
Overnight rate	5.90	5.95
1-month interbank	6.35	6.55
3-month interbank	6.60	6¾
6-month interbank	6.80	6.95
Britain		
Bank base rate	13.00	13.00
Call money	13¼	13¼
3-month interbank	13 1/32	13 1/16
6-month interbank	13 1/16	13 1/16
France		
Intervention rate	8¼	8¼
Call money	8⅞	8¾
1-month interbank	8 11/16	8¾
3-month interbank	9.00	9 1/16
6-month interbank	9 3/16	9¼

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Crédit Lyonnais.

Asian Dollar Deposits — *March 7*

1 month	9⅞ - 10
2 months	10 - 10⅛
3 months	10 1/16 - 10 3/16
6 months	10¼ - 10⅜
1 year	10⅜ - 10½

Source: Reuters.

U.S. Money Market Funds — *March 7*

Merrill Lynch Ready Assets
30-day average yield: 8.67
Telerate Interest Rate Index: 9.62
Source: Merrill Lynch, Telerate.

Gold

March 7

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	388.35	386.55	— 2.50
Luxembourg	385.75	—	— 3.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	390.00	388.54	— 1.48
Zurich	387.15	390.25	+ 2.40
London	386.30	390.75	+ 3.50
New York	—	392.75	+ 5.00

Luxembourg, Paris and London official fixings; Hong Kong and Zurich opening and closing prices; New York spot market close. All prices in U.S. $ per ounce.
Source: Reuters.

BIS Warns Banks on Forex Deals

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Nine months after agreeing on how banks should account for product innovation in international financial markets, central bankers Tuesday turned their attention to the "structural innovations" in the back-office operations of commercial banks.

While the central banks are not yet saying that these innovations will be regulated, a report issued by the Bank for International Settlements warns that efforts by commercial bankers to lower costs and minimize risks by netting out foreign exchange obligations may actually obscure management's assessment of the real exposure of their institutions.

Netting is the practice of balancing purchases of foreign exchange against sales in order to determine a concern's basic exposure. It is done largely to reduce costs by cutting the volume of payments messages and reducing the need to hold liquid balances with central banks.

The study said that "the operation of these arrangements in the cross-border context challenges certain critical assumptions which underlie current perceptions of the operation and supervision of international banking markets."

The report acknowledges that "substantial operational benefits" are increasingly available because of advances in information technology that "have made it feasible for interbank networks, computer and telecommunication companies and other suppliers to offer netting facilities on a competitive commercial basis."

But the regulators, who question whether the various netting procedures are legally enforceable, said that "there is a danger that netted amounts will be treated as if they represented the actual credit exposure between pairs of counterparties for the purposes of establishing dealing and other credit lines.

"If this is done, counterparties run the risk of having very large gross exposures, even though net exposures appear to be within prudent bounds."

The report was prepared by officials of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, the Bank of England, the Bank of Japan, the West German Bundesbank and the Swiss National Bank.

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Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	4 P.M.	Ch'ge
S										
T										
U-V										
W										

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 7

Grains

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
4.49	3.22	Mar	4.36	4.36	4.32½	4.34	—.01
4.41	3.30	May	4.39	4.39	4.35	4.35½	—.02¾
4.16½	3.27	Jul	4.09½	4.11	4.07	4.09¾	+.00¾
4.21½	3.50½	Sep	4.16	4.18	4.16	4.17½	+.01¾
4.32	3.78	Dec	4.28	4.29	4.27	4.28½	+.00½
4.34	4.08	Mar	4.30	4.32½	4.30	4.32¾	+.02½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 15,724					
Prev. Day Open Int. 61,503 up 462							
CORN (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
3.70	1.93½	Mar	2.79½	2.79½	2.74½	2.78¼	—.01½
3.69	2.07½	May	2.83½	2.83½	2.81¼	2.82½	—.01¼
3.60	2.33	Jul	2.86	2.86¼	2.84½	2.85½	—.00¾
3.17¾	2.45	Sep	2.76¾	2.78	2.76	2.76¾	+.00¼
2.95	2.35	Dec	2.71	2.73¼	2.70½	2.72¾	+.01½
2.86½	2.57½	Mar	2.79	2.79½	2.78	2.79¼	+.01¼
2.89½	2.75	May	2.80½	2.81½	2.80	2.81½	+.02
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 38,890					
Prev. Day Open Int. 192,775 up 2,938							
SOYBEANS (CBT) 5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel							
10.23	5.79	Mar	7.69½	7.71½	7.63	7.64¼	—.06¼
10.03	6.48½	May	7.82	7.83¾	7.75½	7.77	—.06¼
9.86	7.40	Jul	7.89	7.91	7.84	7.85½	—.04½
9.51	7.25	Aug	7.82½	7.86	7.80	7.82	—.02¾
8.35	7.01	Sep	7.59	7.60	7.56½	7.57	—.04
7.93	6.43	Nov	7.43½	7.45	7.41¼	7.42½	—.00¾
7.63	6.84	Jan	7.51	7.51	7.48	7.50	—.00¼
7.70	7.00	Mar	7.58	7.58	7.56	7.57	
7.62½	7.29	May	7.60	7.60	7.60	7.60	—.00½
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 45,515					
Prev. Day Open Int. 115,757 up 3,150							
SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 100 tons- dollars per ton							
308.00	187.50	Mar	245.00	245.30	242.10	243.50	—1.70
304.00	200.50	May	242.00	243.00	239.50	240.40	—2.60
300.00	221.00	Jul	240.00	240.50	237.00	238.10	—2.10
298.00	217.50	Aug	236.50	238.00	235.50	236.00	—2.00
286.00	214.00	Sep	232.00	233.00	230.50	231.20	—.30
280.00	203.00	Oct	227.00	227.00	225.00	226.00	
260.00	199.50	Dec	225.00	226.00	223.50	224.70	—.30
230.00	211.00	Jan	224.00	224.00	224.00	223.50	—1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 23,804					
Prev. Day Open Int. 68,646 off 474							
SOYBEAN OIL (CBT) 60,000 lbs- dollars per 100 lbs.							
33.60	20.85	Mar	23.00	23.00	22.80	22.80	—.10
33.00	21.56	May	23.45	23.56	23.30	23.31	—.19
32.50	22.08	Jul	24.08	24.15	23.88	23.89	—.14
32.05	22.30	Aug	24.25	24.35	24.10	24.10	—.12
29.50	22.49	Sep	24.45	24.55	24.30	24.32	—.13
28.80	22.60	Oct	24.50	24.55	24.45	24.47	—.13
28.05	22.80	Dec	24.70	24.85	24.65	24.65	
25.45	23.20	Jan	24.80	24.80	24.65	24.65	+.03
25.45	23.40	Mar				24.70	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 21,714					
Prev. Day Open Int. 81,415 up 1,583							

Livestock

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CATTLE (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
78.45	67.20	Apr	77.60	78.05	77.50	77.57	—.23
75.90	68.40	Jun	74.80	75.15	74.52	74.60	—.42
73.80	65.00	Aug	72.30	72.62	72.25	72.40	—.17
73.15	68.90	Sep				71.60	
74.11	68.60	Oct	71.70	71.85	71.55	71.67	—.18
73.95	62.00	Dec	72.70	72.90	72.70	72.80	—.05
73.60	71.72	Feb	72.90	72.95	72.75	72.75	—.20
Est. Sales 16,603		Prev. Sales 12,989					
Prev. Day Open Int. 91,801 off 113							
FEEDER CATTLE (CME) 44,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
84.95	74.00	Mar	81.95	82.35	81.90	82.00	—.10
84.50	75.25	Apr	81.75	82.30	81.55	81.57	—.30
84.15	76.00	May	81.25	81.90	81.25	81.27	—.30
83.30	77.50	Aug	80.40	80.80	80.30	80.37	—.23
83.10	77.35	Sep	80.05	80.40	79.90	79.92	—.30
83.00	77.40	Oct	80.02	80.30	79.90	79.95	—.22
83.50	78.15	Nov	80.90	80.95	80.65	80.77	—.20
83.75	81.00	Jan	81.35	81.40	81.05	81.05	—.35
Est. Sales 1,960		Prev. Sales 2,206					
Prev. Day Open Int. 14,241 up 442							
HOGS (CME) 30,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
51.65	40.40	Apr	43.80	44.45	43.65	44.10	+.23
56.25	42.50	Jun	48.40	49.22	48.37	48.87	+.37
56.00	46.10	Jul	48.65	49.32	48.60	49.07	+.30
51.00	43.25	Aug	47.45	48.20	47.45	47.80	+.30
47.00	42.30	Oct	44.30	44.65	44.15	44.45	+.28
47.25	38.75	Dec	45.27	45.70	45.27	45.47	+.20
47.20	44.75	Feb	45.75	45.75	45.50	45.57	+.07
45.00	44.05	Apr	44.50	44.50	44.50	44.50	—.07
Est. Sales 7,720		Prev. Sales 5,238					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,170 up 15							
PORK BELLIES (CME) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
66.35	34.82	Mar	38.50	39.50	38.50	39.10	+.15
64.75	37.55	May	38.60	39.55	38.60	39.07	+.32
64.50	37.70	Jul	38.75	39.55	38.70	38.87	+.27
58.70	36.40	Aug	37.45	38.40	37.45	37.78	+.55
61.40	42.90	Feb	50.00	50.60	49.75	50.55	+.08
60.00	42.80	Mar	49.45	49.50	49.20	49.50	+2.00
60.90	50.00	May				51.00	
60.90	50.60	Jul				52.00	
Est. Sales 3,870		Prev. Sales 4,980					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,111 up 381							

Food

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE C (NYCSCE) 37,500 lbs.- cents per lb.							
146.90	112.44	Mar	134.00	134.50	133.50	133.25	—.88
159.20	112.13	May	131.75	133.15	131.30	131.52	—1.37
155.25	114.00	Jul	128.25	128.75	127.00	127.13	—1.74
152.90	114.00	Sep	124.75	125.00	124.00	124.00	—1.40
149.50	116.00	Dec	121.90	122.25	121.00	121.22	—.91
146.00	115.80	Mar	120.40	120.40	120.40	120.40	—.10
119.50	117.00	May				120.85	+1.30
132.25	121.00	Jul				120.00	+2.01
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 3,827					
Prev. Day Open Int. 22,373 off 228							
SUGAR WORLD 11 (NYCSCE) 112,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
13.64	7.87	May	11.37	11.46	11.31	11.32	—.07
13.40	8.10	Jul	11.51	11.56	11.42	11.44	—.06
13.30	8.45	Oct	11.46	11.49	11.34	11.34	—.09
10.70	8.00	Jan				10.90	+.10
11.29	8.75	Mar	11.16	11.20	11.06	11.06	—.05
11.25	9.20	May				11.08	—.03
12.60	11.00	Jul				10.92	—.03
Est. Sales 13,588		Prev. Sales 14,646					
Prev. Day Open Int. 136,643 up 1,666							
COCOA (NYCSCE) 10 metric tons- $ per ton							
2098	1125	Mar	1520	1530	1510	1530	+5
2088	1152	May	1418	1425	1401	1420	—1
1895	1175	Jul	1388	1395	1375	1391	+1
1850	1206	Sep	1376	1388	1373	1388	—1
1735	1240	Dec	1380	1390	1375	1391	+1
1535	1305	Mar	1374	1388	1374	1380	—5
1465	1365	May	1383	1385	1383	1385	—5
		Jul				1382	—5
Est. Sales 3,322		Prev. Sales 4,317					
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,718 off 322							
ORANGE JUICE (NYCE) 15,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
175.50	134.00	Mar	141.90	141.90	140.30	140.60	—2.05
173.50	132.00	May	142.75	142.80	140.60	141.85	—1.15
172.00	132.00	Jul	141.80	141.80	140.40	140.85	—1.15
170.10	132.80	Sep	140.75	140.75	139.60	140.45	—.45
166.50	129.00	Nov				138.70	+.45
137.00	127.50	Jan	136.00	136.00	136.00	136.45	—.30
152.00	127.75	Mar				135.25	—.75
		May				135.25	—.75
		Jul				135.25	—.75
Est. Sales 1,200		Prev. Sales 1,365					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,631 off 85							

Metals

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER (COMEX) 25,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
155.00	64.50	Mar	151.50	153.50	150.00	150.10	+.20
143.40	125.00	Apr				145.80	+.10
144.90	73.15	May	143.50	145.60	142.30	144.00	+2.00
137.80	73.70	Jul	135.30	138.30	135.30	137.50	+3.10
131.50	76.00	Sep	130.50	131.30	129.00	130.80	+2.40
125.00	77.45	Dec	124.30	126.00	123.50	125.50	+2.90
Est. Sales 11,000		Prev. Sales 7,300					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,882 off 974							
ALUMINUM (COMEX) 40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
109.00	84.00	Mar				98.55	
		Apr				99.50	
109.00	83.50	May				99.50	
104.00	83.00	Jul				99.00	
104.00	82.50	Sep				96.50	
98.50	82.50	Dec				94.50	
82.50	82.50	Jan				91.00	
		Mar				91.00	
		May				91.00	
95.50	95.50	Jul				91.00	
		Sep				91.00	
		Dec				91.00	
		Jan				91.00	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales					
Prev. Day Open Int. 165							
SILVER (COMEX) 5,000 troy oz.- cents per troy oz.							
1073.0	573.0	Mar	578.0	588.5	578.0	587.4	+6.5
600.5	589.0	Apr	587.0	588.0	587.0	590.9	+6.5
945.0	582.5	May	588.0	599.0	587.5	596.5	+6.5
985.6	594.0	Jul	600.5	609.5	598.5	607.6	+6.5
861.0	605.5	Sep	610.0	619.5	610.0	618.5	+6.5
896.0	621.0	Dec	633.0	636.0	632.5	634.5	+6.7
815.0	629.0	Jan				639.4	+6.7
910.0	640.0	Mar	660.0	650.0	649.0	650.2	+6.7
910.0	654.0	May				661.1	+6.7
761.5	661.0	Jul				672.1	+6.6
760.0	675.0	Sep				683.7	+6.5
708.5	696.0	Dec				700.3	+6.5
		Jan				705.9	+6.5
Est. Sales 15,000		Prev. Sales 8,170					
Prev. Day Open Int. 89,316 off 883							
PLATINUM (NYME) 50 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
522.00	508.00	Mar				552.50	+4.80
643.50	482.00	Apr	542.00	559.00	541.50	551.50	+4.80
647.50	501.00	Jul	542.00	558.00	541.00	551.00	+5.30
609.00	505.00	Oct	542.00	557.00	542.00	551.00	+5.30
601.50	512.00	Jan	544.00	558.00	544.00	552.00	+5.30
544.00	517.00	Apr				553.00	+5.30
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 4,780					
Prev. Day Open Int. 19,302 up 629							
PALLADIUM (NYME) 100 troy oz- dollars per oz							
150.25	115.50	Mar	147.00	148.00	146.25	147.85	+1.70
146.75	114.00	Jun	145.00	147.00	145.00	146.85	+1.45
144.00	116.00	Sep	143.00	144.00	143.00	144.10	+1.45
142.00	120.50	Dec	141.50	141.75	140.00	141.35	+1.45
138.00	123.00	Mar	141.50	141.50	141.50	138.85	+1.45
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 299					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,575 off 142							
GOLD (COMEX) 100 troy oz.- dollars per troy oz.							
413.00	380.50	Mar				393.30	+5.30
550.00	382.00	Apr	389.00	396.00	388.50	395.70	+5.20
		May				398.20	+5.20
570.00	386.50	Jun	394.20	401.30	393.70	400.80	+5.20
575.00	393.00	Aug	400.00	405.50	400.00	406.50	+5.20
573.50	399.50	Oct	406.00	411.30	406.00	412.40	+5.20
514.50	403.30	Dec	412.80	418.50	411.80	418.30	+5.20
516.00	412.00	Feb				424.20	+5.30
525.80	416.50	Apr				430.10	+5.40
497.00	426.30	Jun	6756.20	6756.20	436.50	436.00	+5.50
487.00	431.70	Aug	440.00	440.00	440.00	442.00	+5.50
472.00	436.50	Oct	6343.20	6343.20	448.20	448.00	+5.50
455.50	437.50	Dec	450.50	453.50	448.50	454.80	+5.50
Est. Sales 45,000		Prev. Sales 27,641					
Prev. Day Open Int. 168,484 up 1,117							

Financial

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
US T. BILLS (IMM) $1 million- pts of 100 pct.							
93.63	91.18	Mar	91.39	91.40	91.35	91.39	+.01
93.48	90.80	Jun	91.08	91.08	90.98	90.99	—.05
93.13	90.83	Sep	91.10	91.10	91.00	91.02	—.03
92.71	90.89	Dec	91.17	91.17	91.13	91.14	—.04
92.69	91.25	Mar	91.45	91.45	91.45	91.45	—.02
92.60	91.37	Jun	91.61	91.61	91.61	91.63	
92.04	91.67	Sep				91.72	
Est. Sales 8,505		Prev. Sales 8,006					
Prev. Day Open Int. 27,982 off 508							
10 YR. TREASURY (CBT) $100,000 prin- pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
95-19	89-26	Mar	92-7	92-9	91-31	92-4	+2
95-6	89-9	Jun	92-8	92-12	92-2	92-7	+1
94	89-13	Sep	92-10	92-10	92-5	92-10	+1
92-22	91-17	Dec				92-13	+1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 17,232					
Prev. Day Open Int. 76,403 off 4,486							
US TREASURY BONDS (CBT) (8 pct-$100,000-pts & 32nds of 100 pct)							
95-10	73-20	Mar	88-21	88-22	88-8	88-16	+1
94-4	73-11	Jun	88-23	88-23	88-9	88-16	
93-16	73-26	Sep	88-19	88-23	88-11	88-16	
92-22	73-18	Dec	88-22	88-22	88-10	88-16	
91-10	72-1	Mar	88-11	88-14	88-8	88-14	
91-8	73	Jun	88-11	88-11	88-5	88-10	
91-5	79-1	Sep	88	88-5	88	88-5	
91-2	80	Dec	87-30	88	87-30	88	
90-15	79-21	Mar				87-26	
90-28	82-18	Jun	87-17	87-19	87-17	87-19	
90-5	87	Sep				87-12	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 176,398					
Prev. Day Open Int. 311,571 off 2,927							
MUNICIPAL BONDS (CBT) $1000x index-pts & 32nds of 100 pct							
92-16	78-25	Mar	90-20	90-20	90-9	90-13	+1
91-22	77-4	Jun	89-21	89-21	89-7	89-15	+1
91	78-6	Sep	88-19	88-21	88-19	88-20	+2
90-21	81-10	Dec	87-29	87-30	87-20	87-29	+2
90-14	86-13	Mar	87-8	87-11	87-8	87-10	+2
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 2,804					
Prev. Day Open Int. 21,663 off 310							
EURODOLLARS (IMM) $1 million-pts of 100 pct.							
92.71	89.29	Mar	89.94	89.94	89.86	89.89	—.01
92.12	89.19	Jun	89.69	89.69	89.54	89.57	—.06
91.92	89.00	Sep	89.73	89.78	89.61	89.62	—.08
91.76	88.99	Dec	89.87	89.88	89.70	89.72	—.09
91.62	88.90	Mar	90.16	90.18	90.07	90.04	—.09
91.50	88.82	Jun	90.35	90.35	90.22	90.22	—.08
91.40	88.74	Sep	90.42	90.42	90.35	90.35	—.06
91.31	90.03	Dec	90.44	90.44	90.33	90.33	—.05
91.06	89.98	Mar	90.42	90.42	90.38	90.38	
90.96	89.91	Jun	90.31	90.35	90.30	90.37	+.02
90.92	90.12	Sep	90.28	90.32	90.28	90.29	+.02
90.77	90.10	Dec	90.25	90.28	90.25	90.27	+.03
Est. Sales 168,959		Prev. Sales 99,249					
Prev. Day Open Int. 738,305 off 8,083							
BRITISH POUND (IMM) $ per pound- 1 point equals $0.0001							
1.8536	1.6320	Mar	1.7236	1.7238	1.7158	1.7192	—8
1.8370	1.6200	Jun	1.7108	1.7112	1.7026	1.7062	—42
1.7754	1.6900	Sep	1.6992	1.6992	1.6970	1.6970	—46
1.7400	1.6830	Dec	1.6920	1.6930	1.6920	1.6924	—46
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 12,030					
Prev. Day Open Int. 32,901 up 976							
CANADIAN DOLLAR (IMM) $ per dlr- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.8476	.7570	Mar	.8354	.8355	.8322	.8341	—37
.8433	.7670	Jun	.8318	.8319	.8291	.8300	—37
.8385	.7940	Sep	.8275	.8275	.8261	.8261	—42
.8370	.7920	Dec				.8234	—37
.8310	.7890	Mar	.8220	.8220	.8220	.8202	—37
.8198	.8198	Jun				.8170	—37
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 5,191					
Prev. Day Open Int. 30,562 up 37							
FRENCH FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.00001							
.17020	.15650	Mar				.15875	
.16170	.15670	Jun				.15915	+5
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 293					
Prev. Day Open Int. 402							
GERMAN MARK (IMM) $ per mark- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.6166	.5292	Mar	.5395	.5413	.5385	.5395	—1
.5975	.5359	Jun	.5412	.5461	.5436	.5444	—2
.5977	.5411	Sep	.5490	.5506	.5480	.5498	
.5825	.5460	Dec				.5534	+1
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 38,323					
Prev. Day Open Int. 69,045 up 1,985							
JAPANESE YEN (IMM) $ per yen- 1 point equals $0.000001							
.008990	.007439	Mar	.007773	.007787	.007762	.007766	+21
.008485	.007500	Jun	.007883	.007898	.007872	.007875	+21
.008500	.007690	Sep	.007990	.007990	.007978	.007978	+21
.008650	.007735	Dec				.008080	+22
.008338	.008330	Mar				.008156	+22
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 40,470					
Prev. Day Open Int. 55,224 up 4,806							
SWISS FRANC (IMM) $ per franc- 1 point equals $0.0001							
.7701	.6260	Mar	.6314	.6334	.6307	.6315	+4
.7130	.6319	Jun	.6379	.6402	.6372	.6381	+4
.7210	.6380	Sep	.6445	.6459	.6435	.6446	+5
.6992	.6510	Dec	.6499	.6499	.6499	.6511	+5
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 30,118					
Prev. Day Open Int. 34,572 up 2,932							

Industrials

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER (CME) 150,000 bd. ft.- $ per 1,000 bd. ft.							
192.20	171.00	Mar	182.20	182.20	181.70	181.80	—.90
194.50	170.10	May	185.10	185.10	183.70	183.90	—1.00
196.00	167.10	Jul	188.00	188.10	187.20	187.60	—.40
194.70	175.10	Sep	187.80	187.80	186.80	187.00	—.50
190.60	177.00	Nov	184.90	184.90	184.00	184.80	—.50
192.00	181.20	Jan	186.30	186.30	186.30	186.90	—.60
Est. Sales 718		Prev. Sales 1,420					
Prev. Day Open Int. 6,846 off 268							
COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbs.- cents per lb.							
68.90	48.90	Mar	58.00	58.49	57.90	58.44	+.14
68.70	49.03	May	59.85	60.30	59.85	60.27	+.22
68.50	49.26	Jul	60.90	61.20	60.86	61.18	+.18
65.70	50.35	Oct	61.30	61.70	61.30	61.68	+.38
65.50	50.75	Dec	61.35	61.80	61.30	61.78	+.53
68.30	53.60	Mar	61.65	62.00	61.65	62.00	+.43
61.00	55.90	May	62.50	62.50	62.50	62.50	+.30
		Jul				63.13	+.33
Est. Sales 3,600		Prev. Sales 3,648					
Prev. Day Open Int. 33,359 up 64							
HEATING OIL (NYME) 42,000 gal- cents per gal							
51.90	35.65	Apr	51.43	51.80	50.90	51.15	—.28
49.80	34.85	May	49.30	49.60	48.60	48.70	—.55
48.15	34.65	Jun	47.45	47.75	46.85	46.90	—.55
47.25	34.75	Jul	46.60	46.90	46.10	46.20	—.41
47.50	35.45	Aug	46.90	47.25	46.85	46.85	—.13
48.20	36.25	Sep	47.60	47.90	47.50	47.50	—.08
49.95	39.00	Dec	49.50	49.50	49.50	49.50	+.12
		Mar				47.60	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 16,469					
Prev. Day Open Int. 58,963 off 708							
CRUDE OIL (NYME) 1,000 bbl.- dollars per bbl.							
18.88	12.60	Apr	18.69	18.75	18.28	18.34	—.33
18.28	12.52	May	18.09	18.15	17.75	17.79	—.30
18.10	12.60	Jun	17.72	17.75	17.40	17.45	—.27
17.95	12.65	Jul	17.47	17.45	17.16	17.18	—.26
17.90	12.60	Aug	17.08	17.22	16.96	16.99	—.23
17.74	12.68	Sep	17.00	17.04	16.80	16.86	—.18
17.29	12.75	Oct	16.93	16.93	16.73	16.75	—.16
17.03	15.00	Nov	16.81	16.83	16.67	16.67	—.15
56.20	13.40	Dec	16.72	16.80	16.59	16.70	—.06
17.75	15.67	Jan	16.63	16.70	16.50	16.57	—.10
16.59	15.74	Feb	16.60	16.60	16.50	16.50	—.11
16.10	16.10	Mar	16.60	16.60	16.60	16.60	+.05
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 59,158					
Prev. Day Open Int. 222,797 up 3,347							

Stock Indexes

(Indexes compiled shortly before market close)

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SP COMP. INDEX (CME) points and cents							
302.65	253.90	Mar	295.30	296.10	293.85	294.50	—.65
306.15	263.80	Jun	299.00	299.80	297.60	298.20	—.70
309.10	271.50	Sep	303.05	303.05	302.10	302.90	
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 54,432					
Prev. Day Open Int. 139,106 up 2,729							
VALUE LINE (KCBT) points and cents							
269.40	234.80	Mar	263.30	264.50	263.10	263.90	+.50
277.30	245.70	Jun	267.30	268.50	267.10	268.40	+1.00
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 306					
Prev. Day Open Int. 1,328 up 108							
NYSE COMP. INDEX (NYFE) points and cents							
169.80	144.25	Mar	166.00	166.45	165.20	165.50	—.45
171.60	149.60	Jun	168.15	168.55	167.25	167.65	—.35
173.40	153.00	Sep	169.25	170.10	169.25	170.10	+.05
173.00	161.10	Dec	172.00	172.00	172.00	172.00	—.10
Est. Sales		Prev. Sales 6,320					
Prev. Day Open Int. 8,065 off 60							

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,110.40 f	1,109.20 f
Reuters	1,992.20	1,992.70
D.J. Futures	N.A.	141.46
Com. Research	N.A.	245.02

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931.
p - preliminary; f - final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1974.

Market Guide

CBT:	Chicago Board of Trade
CME:	Chicago Mercantile Exchange
IMM:	International Monetary Market Of Chicago Mercantile Exchange
NYCSCE:	New York Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee Exchange
NYCE:	New York Cotton Exchange
COMEX:	Commodity Exchange, New York
NYME:	New York Mercantile Exchange
KCBT:	Kansas City Board of Trade
NYFE:	New York Futures Exchange

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 186

AAR Cp, AlaskaAir, AllegLud, ALLTEL Cp, AmerHess, AmIntGrp, Amoco, Amoco wt, Aristech, Arkla, Arkla 3pf, AtlRichfld, AHRh 280pr, BMC Ind, BankNY, CNW Cp, CNW pf, CamronIrWk, CedarFair, Centel, CenturyTl wt, Chaus, ChmBnk adj p, Chevron, CocaCola, ComiMetl s, Craig Corp, Danielind, DressrInd, Ecolab, Emhart, EnterraCp, FedMogul, FedNat Mtg, FiremnFd, FirstarCp, FlightSfty s, FrptMcMCop, Gabell, GenRecorp, GaGulf s, GerberProd, GettyPtr, GrtLkChm, Guilford, GulfWestn s, GlfW 375pf, HancockFab, Hannafrd s, HelenCur, HollidayCp, Intertan, JWP Inc, KN Eng, KubotaLtd, LandsEnd, Lockheed, Lowes, MBIA, MCA Inc, Melville, MetropFn, Mobil, Monsanto, MorganSt s, NatMedEn, NtMineSv, NordRsc, NorskHyd s, Nynex, Omnicare, Oneida s, OverShip, PacScien, ParkrDrill, PetroPrt, PhilipMor, Quanex, Quanex pf, RPC Eng, RacalTel n, Rockaway, RohrInd, RoyalDutch s, Royalind, SPS Tech, SolonICp, SallieMae, Schlumbrg, Seagul, ShellTrns s, SunExp n, Sysco, TCBY Ent, TW Svcs, TelcomUSA, ThermoEl, ToscoCp, Tosco pf, TwinDisc, UniTel, Unocal, VonsCos, WalCptSvc, WestCo, WinnDix

NEW LOWS 10

AmCapitBd, BottGE pfB, viBerkey, IE Indust, IntMiner pf, MunihncFd n, PaPL 840pr, PrimeMotr, PutnmMaMu n, VanKmpMrt n

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 43

AmTr-an prm, AmTr-chv prm, AmTr-ko prm, AmTr-mo sc, B&H Ocn Cr n, B&H OcnCr n, BnkSFron n, Belvedere, CSS Ind, CatalinaLt n, ChampPrd, Cominco, Convest, CrownCrlt, DixonTicon s, EmpireCarp, ForestLb, HAL Inc, Hasbro, Hasbro pr, HollyCp s, Hawtek n, Intl Bnknot, JanBell s, MePubSv s, MichiEng, Oneita, Pantasote, PitDesmn, Sbarro, Seitel n, Sifco s, TelonRnch, TelephData s, ThermoPrc s, TridexCp, UniHlt, VermntAm s, Viacom, Viacom pf, Voplex, Weathfrd pf, Westcorp

NEW LOWS 17

AmSwMtg, CentenlGp, CentrstSv pf, ComSys n, Daxor, ElectrSnd, FlAustPr, IncoOppor, MetraRlty, Redlaw wtA, SJW, SDie 247pr, SierraCapit p, SierCap7 n, SierCap7 pf, TemcoNtl n, WstDigital

Currency Options

PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE

March 6

Option & Underlying	Strike Price	Calls—Last Mar	Apr	Jun	Puts—Last Mar	Apr	Jun
50,000 Australian Dollars-cents per unit.							
ADollr	78	r	r	r	r	r	1.15
81.41	80	r	r	r	0.69	r	r
81.41	81	1.59	r	r	r	1.38	r
81.41	82	0.17	r	r	r	r	r
81.41	86	r	r	r	r	r	6.12
50,000 Australian Dollars-European Style.							
81.41	80	r	r	r	r	r	1.96
81.41	82	r	r	r	0.97	r	r
31,250 British Pounds-cents per unit.							
BPound	157½	r	s	r	r	s	0.30
172.25	165	r	r	8.25	r	r	r
172.25	167½	r	r	r	0.80	r	r
172.25	170	r	r	r	r	1.40	3.30
172.25	172½	0.77	1.88	r	0.90	2.80	r
172.25	175	r	r	2.35	2.69	r	r
172.25	177½	r	0.60	r	r	r	r
172.25	180	r	r	1.11	r	r	r
172.25	185	r	r	0.42	r	r	13.90
50,000 Canadian Dollars-cents per unit.							
CDollr	81½	2.40	r	r	r	r	r
83.84	82½	1.41	r	r	r	r	r
83.84	83½	0.41	0.63	r	r	0.49	r
83.84	84	0.15	r	0.74	r	r	r
83.84	84½	0.03	r	r	r	r	r
83.84	85½	r	0.08	r	r	r	r
50,000 Canadian Dollars-European Style.							
CDollar	83½	0.40	r	r	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-cents per unit.							
DMark	52	r	r	r	r	r	0.36
53.94	53	r	r	1.37	0.02	0.27	0.61
53.94	54	0.22	r	r	0.22	0.62	0.96
53.94	55	0.03	0.35	0.99	r	r	r
53.94	56	r	0.15	r	r	r	r
53.94	57	r	0.05	0.37	r	r	r
53.94	58	r	r	0.22	r	r	r
53.94	60	r	r	0.10	r	r	r
62,500 West German Marks-European Style.							
53.94	54	r	0.76	r	r	r	r
6,250,000 Japanese Yen-100ths of a cent per unit.							
JYen	74	r	r	r	r	r	0.20
77.41	75	r	r	r	r	r	0.31
77.41	76	r	r	r	0.01	0.29	r
77.41	77	0.61	r	r	0.16	0.52	0.83
77.41	78	0.17	0.81	r	0.62	0.98	1.26
77.41	79	0.03	0.42	r	1.34	1.00	r
77.41	80	r	0.19	0.91	r	r	r
77.41	81	r	0.10	r	r	r	r
77.41	82	r	0.03	r	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-cents per unit.							
SFranc	58	r	r	r	r	r	0.11
63.03	60	r	r	r	r	r	0.28
63.03	62	r	r	r	r	0.29	r
63.03	63	0.35	r	r	0.23	0.60	r
63.03	64	0.06	0.55	r	0.91	1.34	r
63.03	65	r	0.28	r	r	1.77	r
63.03	66	r	r	r	2.75	r	r
63.03	67	r	r	0.18	r	r	r
62,500 Swiss Francs-European Style.							
63.03	63	0.33	r	r	r	r	r

Total call vol. 14,328 Call open int. 352,982
Total put vol. 14,042 Put open int. 365,998
r—Not traded. s—No option offered.
Last is premium (purchase price).
Source: AP.

Floating-Rate Notes

March 7

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Cnl 97 Yen			100.00	100.50
Cr Foncier Aug97 Yen	4¾	31-08	100.10	100.40
Edl (Jpy) Nov94	4½	23-05	100.10	100.60

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Roma 92 (Ecu)	8⅝	08-05	99.50	100.00
Cr Foncier 96 (Ecu)	8.369	18-04	99.75	100.00
Ireland 97 (Ecu)	7¾	28-04	99.80	100.00
Italy 92 Ecu	8¼	30-03	99.98	100.08
Pecure 19Sept 97 Ecu	8¾	21-03	97.50	98.50
Sloebolo Perp Ecu	7¾	26-04	92.00	95.00

Source : Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London

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London Commodities

March 7

	Close Bid	Ask	High	Low	Previous Bid	Ask
SUGAR U.S. Dollars per metric ton						
May	253.20	253.60	255.80	253.00	254.60	254.80
Aug	256.00	256.40	258.60	257.00	257.20	258.00
Oct	253.60	253.80	256.40	253.00	255.40	255.60
Dec	245.00	253.00	251.80	251.80	251.00	255.00
Mar	247.00	249.00	250.00	249.00	248.00	251.00
May	245.00	247.00	N.T.	N.T.	246.00	250.00
Aug	242.00	246.00	N.T.	N.T.	246.00	250.00
Volume: 2,131 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA Sterling per metric ton						
Mar	823	826	833	822	838	839
May	842	843	850	840	853	854
Jul	851	852	856	849	861	862
Sep	857	858	863	856	868	869
Dec	889	891	894	888	900	902
Mar	872	873	879	871	884	890
May	874	875	879	875	885	890
Volume: 3,791 lots of 10 tons.						
GASOIL U.S. dollars per metric ton						
Mar	144.50	144.75	147.00	144.50	147.25	147.50
Apr	144.25	144.50	145.50	144.00	145.80	145.75
May	143.00	143.25	143.75	142.75	143.50	143.75
Jun	141.50	141.75	142.00	141.00	141.75	142.00
Jul	141.00	141.25	141.75	140.50	141.50	142.00
Aug	142.00	143.50	N.T.	N.T.	144.00	144.75
Sep	144.00	145.00	N.T.	N.T.	144.00	144.50
Oct	144.00	145.00	N.T.	N.T.	145.25	145.50
Nov	145.75	146.00	N.T.	N.T.	146.50	147.75
Volume: 8,444 lots of 100 tons.						

Sources: Reuters and London Petroleum Exchange.

Paris Commodities

March 7

	High	Low	Close Bid	Ask	Ch'ge
SUGAR French francs per metric ton					
May	1,940	1,925	1,940	1,941	—12
Aug	1,990	1,980	1,983	1,985	— 4
Oct	1,913	1,900	1,915	1,920	Unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,875	1,895	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,820	1,845	—10
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,800	1,830	—15
Est. vol: 1,115 lots of 50 tons. Prev. actual sales: 716 lots. Open interest: 15,390.					
COCOA French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,035	—	—19
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,050	—	—15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,065	—	—15
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,075	—	—15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	—	—15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	—	—15
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,005	—	—15
Est. vol: 0 lots of 10 tons. Prev. actual sales: 3 lots. Open position: 117.					
COFFEE French francs per 100 kg					
Mar	1,210	1,200	1,200	1,260	Unch.
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,210	1,235	— 8
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,220	—	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,180	—	— 5
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,170	—	— 5
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,170	1,195	+12
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,190	—	+15
Est. vol: 27 lots of 5 tons. Prev. actual sales: 25 lots. Open position: 559.					

Source: Bourse de Commerce.

Dividends

March 7

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
DISTRIBUTION				
OKC Lmt Partnrship	Q	.10	3-23	3-16
INCREASED				
Albertson's Inc	Q	.20	5-25	5-5
Petrim Ht & Powr	Q	.45 ¾	4-1	3-15
OMITTED				
Houston Oil Trust				
PROPOSED STOCK SPLIT				
Cincinnati Bell Inc — 2-for-1				
REVERSED STOCK SPLIT				
Master Systems Computer Corp — 1-for-100				
SPECIAL				
SPX Corp	-	$13.00	5-30	3-31
USUAL				
Baldwin Tech. clA	Q	.03 ¾	4-14	3-31
Baldwin Tech. clB	Q	.03 ½	4-14	3-31
EMC Insurance Grp	Q	.13	3-28	3-16
Mobile Gas Service	Q	.19	4-1	3-17
MuniVest Inc	M	.0581	3-30	3-17
Natl Gas & Oil	Q	.10	3-27	3-13
Pulitzr Publshng	Q	.12	5-1	4-7
Rykoff-Sexton Inc	Q	.15	4-10	3-20
Scheib (Earl) Inc	Q	.09	4-14	3-30
Varien Corp	Q	.15	4-28	4-14
West Co	Q	.07 ½	5-3	4-19
World Income Fund	-	.0896	3-30	3-17

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual
Source: UPI.

S&P 100 Index Options

March 6

Strike Price	Calls-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Last Mar	Apr	May	Jun
230	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
235	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
240	—	—	—	—	—	⅛	½	—
245	35	26⅝	—	—	⅛	⅛	¼	—
250	29½	—	—	—	⅛	⅝	1	—
255	—	—	—	—	⅛	¾	1⅛	—
260	20¼	22½	22	—	⅛	1⅛	2	2⅝
265	15⅛	15¾	18	—	⅛	1⅝	2⅝	—
270	10⅛	14	14⅝	—	⅛	2⅞	4	5⅝
275	6	10¼	10⅝	—	1⅛	3⅝	5⅛	—
280	2⅛	6⅛	9	9½	3⅛	5½	7	9
285	⅞	4⅛	6⅛	—	6½	8	11	—
290	⅛	2⅜	3½	5¼	11⅛	11⅛	—	—
295	⅛	1⅛	2½	—	—	18	19	—
300	—	⅝	1⅛	2⅝	—	20½	—	—

Calls: total volume 112,334; total open int. 378,857
Puts: total volume 118,384; total open int. 468,854
S&P 100 index:
High 279.34 low 276.07 close 279.20 +3.23
Source: CBOE.

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London Metals

March 7

	Close Bid	Ask	Previous Bid	Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2252.00	2255.00	2250.00	2260.00
Foward	2220.00	2225.00	2210.00	2215.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade) Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1948.00	1950.00	1925.00	1930.00
Forward	1846.00	1847.00	1830.00	1832.00
LEAD Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	344.00	345.00	342.00	344.00
Forward	352.00	352.25	351.50	352.00
NICKEL Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	18750	18800	18900	18950
Forward	17975	18000	17950	18000
SILVER U.S. cents per troy ounce				
Spot	575.00	578.00	578.00	581.00
Forward	588.00	591.00	592.00	595.00
ZINC (High Grade) Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	2066.00	2067.00	2080.00	2090.00
Forward	1915.00	1917.00	1930.00	1932.00

Source: AP.

Boeing May Use Lockheed Staff

The Associated Press

SEATTLE — As many as 670 production workers from Lockheed Corp. will be lent to Boeing Co. to help build the new 747-400, the world's largest passenger jet, Boeing said Tuesday.

Boeing said it was near an agreement with Lockheed on an "industry assist contract" that would bring experienced Lockheed workers to the 747-400 production line in Everett, Washington, for up to six months. Under a preliminary agreement, an initial contingent of 26 Lockheed workers reported to the plant Tuesday.

Boeing said the Lockheed workers who reported to Boeing are flight line and assembly mechanics and electricians. They average nine years of service with Lockheed. Lockheed also is to provide electronics installers, quality-control inspectors, methods analysts and production planners. They will undergo five days of certification training required by the Federal Aviation Administration to qualify them for working on Boeing aircraft, the company said.

Spot Commodities

March 7

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.9855	0.9855
Coffee, lb	1.27	1.27
Copper electrolytic, lb	1.65	1.594
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.35	0.37
Printcloth, yd	0.50	0.50
Silver, troy oz	5.875	5.81
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	114.00	106.50
Tin, lb	5.1861	5.1882
Zinc, lb	0.95	0.89

Source: AP.

DM Futures Options

W. German Mark-125,000 marks, cents per mark

March 7

Strike Price	Calls-Settle Apr	May	Jun	Puts-Settle Apr	May	Jun
52	—	—	2.72	0.05	0.16	0.31
53	1.57	—	1.96	0.14	0.34	0.55
54	0.85	1.18	1.34	0.41	0.66	0.91
55	0.37	0.62	0.87	0.93	1.18	1.43
56	0.13	0.33	0.54	1.68	1.87	2.07
57	0.05	0.16	0.33	—	—	2.84

Est. total vol.: 6,410
Calls: Mon. volume: 3,855; open int.: 37,311
Puts: Mon. volume: 3,227; open int.: 42,119
Source: CME.

U.S. Treasuries

March 6

	Discount Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
3-month bill	8.54	8.56	8.86	8.94
6-month bill	8.64	8.66	9.17	9.17
1-year bill	8.58	8.60	9.32	9.34
	Bid	Offer	Yield	Prev. Yield
30-yr. bond	97 27/32	97 29/32	9.08	9.12

Source: Salomon Brothers.

Disney Stock

Reuters

BURBANK, California — Walt Disney Co. said it plans to sell at least $300 million worth of stock in Europe between now and next fall to help cover the costs of construction at its EuroDisneyland theme park.

Daiwa Joining Venture With Agnellis' IFIL

Reuters

TURIN — Daiwa Europe Ltd. will buy up to 3 percent of the Agnelli family-controlled industrial holding company IFIL SpA, and the securities firm will act as consultant for IFIL ventures in Japan, the Italian company said Tuesday.

Under the agreement, a Daiwa representative will be given a seat on IFIL's board, IFIL said. Although IFIL did not disclose financial details of the accord, a 3 percent stake would have a market value of about 20 billion lire ($15 million) at Tuesday's closing price of 4,150 lire a share.

IFIL is controlled by the Agnelli family holding company Istituto Finanziario Industriale, which holds around 40 percent of Fiat SpA. IFIL has interests in industry, food, insurance and tourism.

IFIL has a hotel venture with France's Accor, and holds a 4 percent stake in the French food group BSN SA.

Ruling for Beghin-Say Stockholders

By Jacques Neher
Special to the Herald Tribune

PARIS — Stock market authorities ordered Tuesday an inquiry into whether minority shareholders in Beghin-Say SA, the French sugar company controlled by Italy's Gruppo Ferruzzi, should be compensated for harm suffered as a result of a 1987 stock transaction.

France's Commission des Operations de Bourse ruled that Beghin-Say had violated certain regulations when it acquired, and then sold to Ferruzzi, a 7 percent block of stock in Montedison SpA. This transaction helped Ferruzzi to build its 47 percent stake in the Italian chemicals group.

The COB ordered Beghin-Say, which is 43 percent owned by Ferruzzi, to call a special stockholders meeting "without delay" to clear up details of the transaction. Beghin-Say said it would do so.

The regulatory body is also asking the French commercial court to name an expert on behalf of minority shareholders in order to determine whether and how they should be compensated for the stock transaction. Banque Paribas is the leading minority shareholder with 5 percent of Beghin-Say, which it bought recently from Compagnie Financière de Suez.

In addition, the COB said it would turn over its findings to a criminal inquiry that could, theoretically, result in prison and fines for Beghin-Say executives as well as civil proceedings against the company's auditors.

But one analyst noted: "Jean-Marc Vernes, the chairman of Beghin-Say, is a pillar of the French establishment. It's difficult to see the government throwing him in jail."

The COB has been investigating the case since last July, but the probe took on a political flavor last month when President François Mitterrand told an interviewer that Beghin-Say was one of "four big *affaires* before the COB." The others were insider-trading cases involving Pechiney SA, Société Générale and LVMH Moët Hennessy-Louis Vuitton.

"The COB is building itself up to be the strong arm of the Paris Bourse after the Pechiney affaire," said Ian Furnivall, an analyst with UBS/Phillips & Drew.

The COB's action came just as the French government is to begin considering legislation that would bolster the body's authority to investigate and punish companies that violate securities regulations.

Beghin-Say began buying shares in Montedison in 1986, paying 1.91 billion francs ($303 million at current rates) for its 7 percent holding. However, Beghin-Say sold the stock to Ferruzzi in December 1987 for 1.05 billion francs, causing Beghin-Say to report a loss of 860 million francs on the transaction.

Analysts said it is questionable how much compensation, if any, minority shareholders will be entitled to, since at the time of the sale, Ferruzzi paid 1,535 lire a share — a 19 percent premium over the then-market price of 1,290 lire.

Since that time, however, Montedison stock has soared. Last year, the stock outperformed the Milan market by 45 percent.

A Ferruzzi spokesman in Paris denied that Beghin-Say was used by Ferruzzi as a vehicle to build its stake in Montedison.

He said, "When Beghin-Say bought those shares, it was a strategic investment, because Beghin-Say was also involved with the paper industry through Kaysersberg."

Only afterwards, he said, did Beghin-Say decide to focus on food processing, selling off Kaysersberg and Montedison holdings.

Beghin-Say's 1988 sales are estimated at 33.23 billion francs and net earnings at 560 million francs.

Storehouse and Ikea Study Supply, Marketing Links

Agence France-Presse

LONDON — The British retailing group Storehouse, owner of Habitat furniture stores, is studying ways of cooperating with Ikea, the fast-growing Swedish furniture concern, the companies said Tuesday.

A Storehouse spokesman cautioned that "discussions are at a very, very early stage" and may not yield an agreement.

The two retailers, which specialize in contemporary furnishing and household goods at moderate prices, "have known each other for a very long time" and recently started talks on ways of cooperating in international marketing and supply policy, the spokesman said.

He said the two groups complemented each other in the modern furniture market. Sir Terence Conran's Habitat stores are located in city centers and attract a relatively upmarket clientele, while Ikea offers less expensive goods in suburban outlets.

Storehouse, which also owns Mothercare and British Home Stores, has been surrounded by bid rumors since reporting a 7 percent drop in pretax earnings during the 1987-88 fiscal year, to £121 million ($208.2 million). Analysts expect a further drop in earnings, to about £70 million, in the current business year.

Ikea officials confirmed the talks, but denied reports in the Swedish press that the two groups were preparing a financial tie-up.

Elisabeth Jonsson, a spokeswoman for Ikea's international development division based in Humblebaek, Denmark, said the chairman and founder of Ikea, Ingvar Kamprad, met Sir Terence last week in London to discuss cooperation. The two decided to pursue their talks at an unspecified date, she said, but added that they meet several times a year anyway.

She said Ikea, with annual sales equivalent to $2.3 billion, intends to pursue its expansion policy in Britain and elsewhere and there was no plan for financial links with Storehouse in that expansion.

IFDC JAPAN FUND SICAV

2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg, B 21694

NOTICE

is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office at 2, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg on March 28th, 1989 at 11 o'clock in order to resolve about the following amendments to the Articles of Incorporation:

1) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to comply with the provisions of the law of 30th March, 1988 on collective investment undertakings.**
2) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to take in account certain changes made to the law of 10th August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.**
3) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to extend the duration of the Corporation for an undetermined period.**
4) **Amendment of the Articles of Incorporation so as to express the capital, the Net Asset Value and the accounts of the Corporation in Japanese Yen.**
5) **To consider any other changes required by the supervisory authorities.**

The full text of the proposed amendments to the Articles is available at the registered office of the Company.

The shareholders are advised that a quorum of one half of the shares outstanding is required for the holding of the meeting and resolutions will be passed by an affirmative vote of two/thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

In order to attend the meeting of IFDC Japan Fund, the owners of bearer shares will have to deposit their shares five clear days before the meeting at the registered office of the Company or with Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, L-2953 Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

Rising Diamond Sales Lift De Beers Profit

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd., the world's largest diamonds company, said Tuesday its profit more than doubled last year due to a significant recovery in the market for precious gems.

The South African company, which controls about 80 percent of the world's diamond trade, said after-tax profit climbed to 2.09 billion rand ($877 million) in 1988 from 1.04 billion rand a year earlier.

"The results reflect both an increase in sales volumes and higher diamond prices, which were last raised in May 1988," Julian Ogilvie-Thompson, De Beers chairman, told a news conference in Johannesburg.

Pretax profit rose 88 percent, to 2.87 billion rand, and the company lifted its total dividend to 200 South African cents from 110 cents a year earlier.

The company's soaring profit followed a report in January by De Beers' London-based Central Selling Organization that world sales of rough gems and industrial diamonds soared 36 percent, to a record $4.17 billion, in 1988, confirming a recovery in the diamond market since a deep slump that began in 1981.

"We don't expect retail diamond sales to grow quite as well this year as in 1988, but indications are that our main markets are continuing to expand," Mr. Ogilvie-Thompson said.

De Beers said it was closely monitoring whether higher interest rates and the firm dollar would reduce sales, particularly in Japan, which accounts for 22 percent of diamond jewellery sales.

"There was some hesitation in Japan in the latter half of last year, but it's too early at this point to have firm figures for these markets," Mr. Ogilvie-Thompson said.

Analysts said the earnings rise and sharp increase in the dividend signalled De Beers' confidence that the extraordinary boom in the diamond market would continue, though probably at a slightly slower rate.

"The broad picture seems that just about everything went well for them. The profit on the diamond account is restored to boom-time levels," said John Rogers, a partner at Johannesburg stockbrokerage firm Edey, Rogers & Co.

"The advance in the dividend particularly indicates that these results are not a flash in the pan," he added.

Eager buyers pushed up De Beers' share price by 1.50 rand in brisk trading on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, where the stock closed at 56 rand after the news.

During the depression in the diamond business from 1981 to 1986, De Beers substantially increased its stockpile of gems and reduced its allocation of rough uncut diamonds to dealers and jewellery manufacturers.

Japan Raids Beef Importers

The Associated Press

TOKYO — The Fair Trade Commission raided trading companies and a beef trade association Tuesday to investigate an alleged cartel that officials said was formed to push up prices of imported beef.

Inspectors went to 29 trading companies, including Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui & Co., and C. Itoh & Co., and to the Japan Beef Importers' Association, said an FTC spokesman, Mitsuru Suzuki.

"We have kept our eyes on them for almost four years," he said, adding that the trade commission suspected that, since 1984, the traders had been fixing the share of imported beef each would sell to the livestock promotion agency before actual bidding took place.

Daimler-Benz Accepts Deal On Smaller Airbus Subsidy

Reuters

BONN — Daimler-Benz AG, West Germany's biggest company, on Tuesday agreed to a compromise arrangement that would allow it to take a stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the aerospace company that is the German partner in the European Airbus consortium, political sources said.

The diversified automaker agreed to accept a cut in West German state subsidies for Airbus project in return for a state agreement to release to the funds.

Subsidies of up to 4.3 billion Deutsche marks ($2.3 billion) had been approved by the West German parliament in November, fulfilling a condition set by Daimler-Benz in return for taking a stake in aerospace group.

However, payment of the subsidies was blocked after objections by the Free Liberal Democrats, the junior party in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition.

The Free Liberal Democrats, who promote free-market policies with reduced subsidies, had said that they would only approve granting of the funds if it was certain that the state would eventually be freed of the burden of Airbus assistance. The other Airbus partners are from Britain, France and Spain.

According to Tuesday's agreement, the subsidies will be paid until the year 2000 but will be reduced by about 400 million marks.

The reduction will be made by MBB transferring 30 million marks a year to the state from profits made by its military division in return for Airbus subsidies, the political sources said.

The profits will be earned partly from aircraft and helicopter contracts from the West German defense ministry.

In Brussels, sources at the European Community's executive commission said the 17 commissioners, who must ensure state aid does not distort competition between firms in the bloc, would approve the subsidy package at their meeting on Wednesday.

BERG NORDEN SICAV

13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg.
R.C. Luxembourg B 26149.

NOTICE

is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office at 13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg on March 16th, 1989 at 10:00 a.m. in order to resolve about the following amendments to the Articles of Incorporation:

1) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to comply with the provisions of the law of March 30th, 1988 on collective investment undertakings;**
2) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to take in account certain changes made to the law of August 15th, 1915 on commercial companies as amended;**
3) **To consider any other changes required by the supervisory authorities.**

The full text of the proposed amendments to the Articles of Incorporation is available at the registered office of the Company.

The shareholders are advised that a quorum of one half of the shares outstanding is required for the holding of the meeting and resolutions will be passed by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

Proxy forms are available upon request at the registered office. In order to be valid proxy forms duly completed must be received at the registered office on Tuesday, March 14, 1989 at 5 p.m. at the latest.

The Board of Directors.

BERG TRUST SICAV

13, boulevard de la Foire
R.C. Luxembourg B 26150

NOTICE

is hereby given that an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office at 13, Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg on 16th March 1989 at 11:00 a.m., in order to resolve about the following amendments to the Articles of Incorporation:

1) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to comply with the provisions of the law of 30th March 1988 on collective investment undertakings.**
2) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to permit the Corporation to issue shares of several classes, the assets attributable to each class to be invested in a portfolio corresponding to such class and to provide inter alia for the possibility of compulsory redemption of shares upon decision of the Board of Directors if the total net assets attributable to one class of shares fall below a certain amount.**
3) **Amendments of the Articles of Incorporation so as to take in account certain changes made to the law of 10th August 1915 on commercial companies, as amended.**
4) **To consider any other changes required by the supervisory authorities.**

The complete text of the proposed amendments to the Articles of Incorporation are available at the registered office of the Corporation.

The shareholders are advised that a quorum of one half of the shares outstanding is required for the holding of the meeting and resolutions will be passed by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the shares present or represented at such meeting.

Proxy forms are available upon request at the registered office. In order to be valid proxy form duly completed must be received at the registered office on Tuesday March 14, 1989 at 5 p.m. at the latest.

The Board of Directors

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REPUBLIC OF IVORY COAST

TENDER N° 2935 DMP

1. The National Telecommunications Office of the Ivory Coast has obtained a loan from the IBRD, in various currencies, to finance the coast of the project concerning the rufurbishing of the equipment and the strengthening of the maintenance of services.

   It is planned that a portion of the funds granted for this loan will be used to carry out payment for a project covering the modernisation and extension of the urban telephone network of Northern ABIDJAN.

2. The National Telecommunications Office invites, with this Tender, those candidates who are allowed to take part to present their bids under sealed envelope for the modernisation and extension of the urban telephone network of Northern ABIDJAN.
3. The candidates who are allowed to bid can obtain further information and examine the Tenders files in the Office of the Chef de Services des Marchés, located on the 12th floor of POSTEL 2001, door 12-07, Phone : 34.67.61 or 34.67.63. Telex n° 23790 or 23750, ABIDJAN.
4. Any candidate who is allowed to bid and who is interested in the present Tender can buy a complete set of Tender documents, by writing to the above-mentioned Department, or after consulting the Charge Books for a payment of around 400.000 CFA francs, which will not be paid back (by certified cheque or postal money tranfert).
5. Each bid must be accompanied by a deposit on tender of 1.5% of the total amount of the bid. This deposit must be put forward at the same time as the Bids to the Service des Marchés, Immeuble POSTEL 2001, door 12-07, ABIDJAN-CI at the latest on the 18th of April, 1989 before 11.00 am imperatively.
6. The files will be opened in the presence of the bidding representatives who wish to be present at the opening of the 18th of April 1989 at 3.00 pm at La Rotonde de la Cité financière, in ABIDJAN-PLATEAU.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

March 7, 1989

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (r) - regularly; (t) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly

Fund	Cur.	Value
AL-MAL GROUP		
(w) Al-Mal Trust, S.A	$	308.78
(r) Managed Currency	$	1211.78
(r) Futures	$	779.49
(w) Equity	$	1032.38
(w) Bond	$	1051.05
ALPHA ASSET MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(m) Alpha Global Fund	$	526.79
(w) Nicholas-Applegate Aurelio.	$	122.83
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. Ltd.		
(d) Baerbond	SF	920.00*
(d) Conbar	SF	1801.00*
(d) Equibaer America	$	1479.00*
(d) Equibaer Europe	SF	1459.00*
(d) Equibaer Pacific	SF	1682.00*
(d) Stockbar	SF	1991.00*
(d) SFR-BAER	SF	977.00*
(d) Swissbar	SF	2307.00*
BAII MULTICURRENCY		
(r) Multicurrency US$	$	1,245.17
(r) Multicurrency Ecu	ECU	1,135.84
(r) Multicurrency Yen	Y	245,211.00
(r) Multicurrency FFR	FF	10,960.81
BNP INTERFUNDS		
(w) Interbond Fund	$	181.58*
(w) Intercurrency US$	$	10.42
(w) Intercurrency DM	DM	29.86*
(w) Intercurrency Sterling	£	10.14*
(w) Intercurrency Managed	$	10.45*
(w) Interequity French Offer	$	14.03
(w) Interequity Pacific Offer	$	17.29
(w) Interequity N. Amer. Offer	$	12.25
(w) Interequity European Class	$	8.87
(w) Interequity Australia Cls	$	9.75
(w) Interlux Capital Belgian	LF	54,546.00
(w) Interlux Cap.Fr Securite	FF	11,063.83
(w) Interlux Capital FFr	FF	12,913.81
(w) Interlux Cap.France Cap.	FF	10,587.34
(w) Interlux Cap. LUF/BEF	LF	1,67,028.00
(w) Interlux Capital ECU	ECU	1,231.54
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND		
Shore Distributor Guernesey 0481 26614		
(w) Int'l Equity Fund (Sicav)	$	18.92
(w) Int'l Bond Fund (Sicav)	$	10.54
BANQUE INDOSUEZ		
(w) Asian Growth Fund	$	27.32
(w) Asian Income Fund	$	9.28*
(w) Diverbond	SF	84.95
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.A	$	17.62
(w) FIF-Internat. Div.B	$	17.96
(w) FIF Internat.America	$	14.51
(w) FIF Internat.Europe	$	23.08
(w) FIF Internat.Pacific	$	4.84
(w) FIF Internat.Japan	Y	1,129.00
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. A	$	10.38
(w) FIF Int. Nat. Res. B	$	10.38
(w) France International	FF	98.29
(w) France Blue chips No 1	FF	105,062.56
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.A	$	128.09
(w) Indosuez Multibonds Div.B	$	268.42
(w) Indosuez Multibonds ECU	$	104.87
(w) Indosuez Multibonds DM	$	101.68
(w) Indosuez Multibonds YEN	$	10,172.00
(w) IPNA-3	$	1120.00
(w) Malacca Fund	$	10.23
(w) The Siam Fund	$	12.97
(w) Pacific Gold Fund	$	12.15
BANQUE PRIVEE E. DE ROTHSCHILD		
(b) Cursitor BP Fixed Inc.Fund	DM	99.77
(b) Cursitor BP General Fund	DM	123.04
(w) Daiwa Lcl Equity	$	988.56
(w) Daiwa Lcl Int. Bond	$	1068.83
(b) Eagle Fund	LF	10197.00
(w) Ecu D'Or	ECU	95.32
(b) Governm. Sec. Fund*	$	75.63
(w) Lecam	$	2307.59
(b) Opportunities Fund	$	814.09
(b) Prirop fund	DM	46.97
(b) Prifirst	$	486.47
(b) Pri-Tech	$	1151.69
(w) Rente Plus	BF	55035.00
(f) Select. Horizon Dev.	FF	51475.76
(f) Select. Horizon FF	FF	54721.74
(b) Source Sicav	$	11.19
(b) Star Conv.Fund FL	FL	10184.00
(b) Star Conv.Fund USD	$	99.79
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA		
(w) BSS Bond Fund	SF	77.67
(w) BSS Intelsec.	SF	1599.90
(w) BSS Int'l Bond	$	1.238
(w) BSS Int'l Equity	$	1.990
B.F.A.C.M.		
(w) Ecu Multiplacement	ECU	1145.93
BROADGATE INTERNATIONAL FUND		
(d) $ Money Market	$	11.94
(d) Non-$ Money Market	DM	29.63
(w) $ Bond	$	12.19
(w) Non-$ Bond	DM	30.79
(w) Global Equity	$	16.40
(w) Global Bond	$	12.84
(w) Global Bond & Equity	$	13.40
(w) Prec. Mets/Min. Secs	$	6.76
B.W MANAGED ASSETS CY.SICAV		
(1) Global Bond Fund	ECU	10.66
(1) European Securities Fund	ECU	11.56
(1) French Securities Fund	FF	112.41
(1) North American Secu.Fund	$	9.59
(1) Pacific Basin Secu. Fund	$	10.02
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.		
(d) Fructilux-Obl.FSES	FF	5,427.83
(d) Fructilux-Obl.Euro	ECU	1,021.05
(w) Fructilux-Act.Fses	FF	6,497.46
(w) Fructilux-Act.Euro	ECU	1,115.53
(d) Fructilux-Tresorier	FF	5,497.10
CALLANDER		
(w) Callander Emer. Gr.	$	101.21
(w) Callander Fund-Asset	$	102.06
(w) Callander Fund-Span.	Ptas	9,856
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL		
(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$	85.38
(w) Capital Italia SA	$	32.50
CIC GROUP		
(d) Oblicic Monetaire	FF	10956.03
(d) Oblicic Court Terme	FF	11227.32
CITICORP INVESTMENT BANK (Lux.)		
POB 1373 Luxembourg Tel. 477.95.71		
(d) Citicur USD Portofolios	$	1245.07
(d) Citinvest Ecu Income	ECU	1269.69
(d) Citinvest Manag. Growth	$	1123.70
(d) Citi.Mana.Growth Euro	ECU	1004.70
(d) Citinvest Profit Sharing	$	919.88
(d) Citinvest Selector	$	882.77
(d) Citinvest Guardian $	$	1060.31
(d) Citinvest Guardian Euro	ECU	1061.22
(d) Citiport N.A Equity	$	117.27
(d) Citiport Jap. Equity	Yen	11069.00
(d) Citiport UK Equity	£	113.23
(d) Citiport S.Asian Eq.	$	113.57
(d) Citiport Cont.Euro. Eq.	ECU	115.95
(d) Citiport N.A.$ Bond	$	102.66
(d) Citiport Euro Bond	ECU	100.98
(d) Citiport AS.Pac.Bd.	YEN	10387.00
CITITRUST		
(w) US. $ Equities	$	199.23826
(w) US. $ Bonds	$	11.27482
(w) US. $ Money Market	$	11.91556
(w) Global Equities	$	9.79000
(w) Global Money Market	$	11.25000
(w) Global Bonds	$	11.10000
CCF - GAMMA		
(w) CM Actibonds	$	36.89
(w) CM Global Growth	$	11.61
(w) CM North Amer Grth	$	8.53
(w) Elysees Court Terme	FF	56,367.67
(w) Elysees Long Terme	FF	52,538.34
(w) Elysees Monetaire	FF	57,240.53
(w) EMF Deutschmark (A & B)	DM	
(w) EMF Ecu (A & B)rme	ECU	
(w) EMF US Dollar (A & B)	$	
(w) EMF Yen (A & B)	YEN	
(d) Europe Prestige Fund A	ECU	10.21
(d) Europe Prestige Fund B	ECU	10.21
(w) European Smlr Cos. Fd.A	ECU	12.00
(w) European Smlr Comp.Fd.B	ECU	12.00
CODEVALOR SICAV		
(w) C.Rendement Fr.Suisse	SF	1924.08
(w) C.Rendement US$	$	1418.46
(w) C.Croissance Dollar	$	1459.91
(w) C.Croissance Zone Sterling	£	932.30
COMPASS INTL HOLDINGS Ltd.		
POB 455, Jersey 0534 27267		
(w) Bond:Dollar Medium Term	$	10.30
(w) Bond:Ecu Multicurrency	ECU	10.05
(w) Equity:United Kingdom	£	10.94
CREDIT SUISSE (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) CSF Bonds	SF	79.25
(d) Bond Valor Swf	SF	103.55
(d) Bond Valor US-DOLLAR	$	116.10
(d) Bond Valor D-mark	DM	111.45
(d) Bond Valor Yen	Y	10,812.00
(d) Bond Valor £ Sterling	£	99.78
(d) Convert Valor Swf	SF	157.75
(d) Convert Valor US-DOLLR	$	169.62
(d) CSF International	SF	124.75
(d) Actions Suisses	SF	540.25
(d) Europa-Valor	SF	202.25
(d) Energie-Valor	SF	145.75
(d) Canasec	SF	618.00
(d) Ussec	SF	660.00
(d) Pacific-Valor	SF	238.50
(d) CS Gold Valor	$	161.62
(d) CS Ecu Bond A	ECU	99.42
(d) CS Ecu Bond B	ECU	114.13
(d) CS Gulden Bond A	FL	98.35
(d) CS Gulden Bond B	FL	109.38
(d) CS Prime Bond 'A'	DM	97.20
(d) CS Prime Bond 'B'	DM	102.71
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM A	DM	98.63
(d) CS Short-T. Bd DM B	DM	108.91
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ A	$	96.32
(d) CS Short-T. Bd $ B	$	109.02
(d) CS Money Market Fund	$	1361.86
(d) CS Money Market Fund	DM	1198.94
(d) CS Money Market Fund	£	1412.80
(d) CS Money Market Fd Yen	Y	113,647.00
DIT INVESTMENT FFM		
+(d) Concentra	DM	36.08
+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM	75.24
DREXEL BURNHAM LAMBERT INC		
Winchester House, 77 London Wall		
LONDON EC2 (01 9207797)		
(w) Finsbury Group Ltd	$	161.97
(w) Winchester Capital	$	106.12
(w) Winchester Holdings	FF	118.95
(w) Winchester Holdings	$	14.60
(w) Winc.Holdings Ltd.E.B.S	ECU	1115.67
(w) Winc.Reserves.E.B.S	ECU	1070.42
(w) Winc.Reserv.MultiGvBd.	ECU	11.55
(w) Worldwide Securities	$	29.65
(w) Worldwide Special	$	704.88
(m) Winch Fut.Diversified	$	17.14
(m) Winch Fut.Orion Series	$	.21.84
(m) Winchester Frontier	$	.176.22
(m) Winchester Recovery Ltd	$	.91.50
EBC TRUST CO.(JERSEY) LTD.		
1-3 Sele St.,St. Helier;0534-36331		
EBC AMRO TRADED CURRENCY FUND.		
@(d)Inc.: Bid $ 14.14* Offer	$	14.584*
@(d)Cap.: Bid $ 19.41 Offer	$	20.012
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND		
(d) Short Term 'A' (Accum)	$	1.1881
(d) Short Term 'A' (Distr)	$	0.7719
(d) Short Term 'B' (Accum)	$	1.4789
(d) Short Term 'B' (Distr)	$	1.0548
(w) Long Term	$	29.17*
ELDERS INTL. MGMT. SERVICES INC.		
W. Rafter, President (212) 573-0440		
(d) EFF	$	313.26
(d) ESP	$	134.84
(d) EMR	$	98.20
ELDERS SWITZ.(838) 24 79 79		
(w)Elders Int Bid SF 100.25 Offer	SF	106.25
(w)Elders Aus Bid A$ 88.75 Offer	A$	94.00
EQUIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Europe A	FL	10.07
(w) Global A	FL	11.14
(w) North America A	FL	9.62
(w) UK Equities	£	N/C
(w) UK Small Co.	£	N/C
EURO PACIFIC ADVISERS Ltd.		
(w) Comete	$	765.67
(w) Meteore	Y	122,533.00
(w) Pacific Horizon Invt. Fd	$	1798.13
F&C MGMT. LTD. INV. ADVISERS		
1, Laurence Pountry Hill, EC4. 01-623-4680		
(w) F&C Atlantic	$	17.80
(w) F&C European	$	33.30
(w) F&C Oriental	$	80.81
(w) F&C N. American M C Fd	$	8.76
(w) F&C Nordic Fund	$	10.72
FIDELITY INT'L INV. MGMT (LUX.) S.A.		
(d)Fidelity Conv. Sec. Portf.	$	9.99
(d)New Europe Fund	$	9.82
FIDELITY POB 670, Hamilton Bermuda		
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.I Com.	$	94.43
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.II Cum.Pref.	$	100.75
(m) Fid. Amer. Val.III Com.	$	46.85
(m) Fid. Amr.Val.III Cum Pref.	$	100.01
(d) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$	108.67
(d) Fidelity Australia Fund	$	14.96
(d) Balanced Portfolio-hedged	$	11.35
(d) Balanced Portfolio-unhedg	$	10.31
(d) Fidelity Discovery Fund	$	16.50
(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs.Tr.	$	158.08
(d) Fidelity Far East Fund	$	62.99
(d) Fidelity Frontier Fund	$	19.64*
(d) Fidelity Global Ind. Fd	$	12.64
(d) Fidelity Global Selct Fd	$	11.47
(d) Fidelity Int'l. Fund	$	13.01
(d) Fidelity Orient Fund	$	93.11
(d) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$	315.13
(d) Fidelity Spcl. Growth Fd.	$	31.70
(d) Fidelity World Fund	$	64.90
FIDELITY PERFORMA PORTFOLIOS LTD.		
(d) American Portfolio	$	0.99
(d) Dollar Liquidity Portfolio	$	10.19
(d) European Portfolio	$	1.33
(d) Global Convs. Portfolio	$	0.96
(d) Hard Curr. Liquidity Ptfl.	$	9.00
(d) Intl. Bond Portfolio	$	0.93
(d) Intl. Equity Income Ptfl.	$	1.00
(d) Japan Portfolio	$	1.35
(d) Recovery Portfolio	$	1.04
(d) South East Asian Portfolio	$	0.87
(d) Sterling Liquidity Ptfl.	£	18.30
(d) U.K. Portfolio	£	1.11
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 428 555		
(w) Scanfonds Int'l growth fd	$	1.56
FORBES PO B887 GRAND CAYMAN		
London Agent 01-839-3013		
(w) Forbes High Inc. Gilt Fd	£	47.70
(w) Gold Income	$	4.93
(w) Gold Appreciation	$	4.42
GAIA CURRENCY HEDGE FUNDS		
(w)Gaia Hedge I	$	84.74
(w)Gaia Hedge II	$	104.17
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG.		
POB 164, 8034 Zurich Tel.41-1-2516640		
(w) GAM (CH) America	SF	1093.00
(w) GAM (CH) Mondial	SF	1263.00
(w) GAM (CH) Pacific	SF	1402.00
GARTMORE FUND MANAGERS INT.		
45,La Motte Street, JERSEY 0534 27301		
CAPITAL STRATEGY FD. LTD.		
(d) Sterling Deposit	£	1.004
(d) US$ Deposit	$	1.002
(d) DM Deposit	DM	5.007
(d) Yen Deposit	Y	500.20
(d) Sw. Fr. Deposit	SF	5.005
(d) Austr.Dollar Dep. fd	A$	1.003
(d) French Franc Deposit fd	FF	10.02
(d) N. American	$	1.42
(d) Japan	Y	622.00
(d) Pacific Basin	$	299.00
(d) International growth	$	2.86
(d) British	£	2.12
(d) Sterling Gilt	£	1.08
(d) International Bond	$	1.19
(d) Yen Convertible bond	Y	2908.00
(d) European Fund	DM	5.01
(d) E.C.U. Fund	ECU	0.96
(d) Australasian fund	$	0.31
(d) Canadian fund	Can$	0.87
(d) Emerging Markets Fund	$	0.99
(d) Global Resources Fund	$	0.75
GEFINOR FUNDS		
London:01-4994171, Geneva:41-22355530		
(w) East Investment Fund	$	1082.8000
(w) Scottish World Fund	£	191.5071
(w) State St. American	$	247.2300
GENERALE BANK		
(see also Interselex Group)		
(d) Rentinvest	$	27.13*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	$	117.45
(d) Rentinbel Distr.	LF	9,779.00*
(d) Rentinbel Cap.	LF	10,286.00
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT CORP.		
11 Athol St.Douglas.I. of Man.44-624-26837		
(w) Futurgam S.A.	$	155.95
(w) GAM Arbitrage Inc	$	228.74
(w) GAMerica Inc	$	215.36
(w) GAM Australia Inc.	$	135.57
(w) GAM Asean Inc	$	109.80*
(w) GAM Boston Inc	$	142.34
(w) GAM Ermitage	$	23.70
(w) GAM European Inc.	$	N/C
(w) GAM Franc-Val Inc.	SF	225.15
(w) GAM France Inc	FF	1271.58
(w) GAM Global Fund	$	112.00
(w) GAM High Yield Inc.	$	106.15
(w) GAM Hong Kong Inc	$	202.13*
(w) GAM International Inc.	$	146.88
(w) GAM Japan Inc.	$	386.62
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	$	102.00*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	£	102.51*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	SF	100.86*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	DM	101.57*
(w) GAM Money Mkts. Fund	Y	10,059.00*
(w) GAM Pacific Basin Fund	$	106.20
(w) GAM Pacific Inc.	$	418.97
(w) GAM Restr. Fd. Inc.	$	152.38*
(w) GAM Singapore/Malay Inc	$	132.86
(w) GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bond Fd	SF	100.34
(w) GAM Value Inc.	$	100.87
(w) GAM Worldwide Inc	$	405.99
(w) GAM Tyche S.A. Class A	$	165.58
(w) GAM U.S. Inc.	$	126.22
(w) GAM Whitehorn Fund Inc.	$	119.75
(w) GAM ut Inc.	£	209.85
(w) GSAM Composite Inc.	$	208.20*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Ord.	$	107.52*
(w) GSAM Int. Inc. U.S Spe.	$	123.45*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	SF	101.91*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	£	102.02*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	DM	96.05*
(w) GSAM Interest Inc.	Y	11,875.00*
G.T. MANAGEMENT PLC		
(r) G.T. Applied Science	$	13.62
(d) G.T. ASEAN Fund	$	32.81
(d) G.T. Asia Fund	$	11.87*
(d) G.T. Australia Fund	$	29.17*
(d) G.T. Berry Japan Fund	$	33.95*
(w) G.T.Biotechn./Health Fund	$	8.15
(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$	15.94*
(d) G.T. Britain Fund	£	9.32
(d) G.T. Deutschland Fund	$	10.02
(d) G.T. Dollar Fund	$	17.28*
(d) G.T. Europe Fund	$	27.31
(w) G.T. Euro. Small Cos. Fund	$	25.83
(w) G.T.Global Small Cos.Fund	$	11.88
(d) G.T.Global Technology Fd.	$	17.50*
(d) G.T. Hong Kong Fund	$	26.79*
(d) G.T. Honshu Pathfinder	$	9.39
(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$	10.35*
(d) G.T. Japan Sml Co.Fd	$	11.18*
(w) G.T. Nat Res. Fd Gold Class	$	7.84
(d) G.T. Newly Ind. Countr. Fd	$	25.57
(d) G.T. Select Dollar Bd Pfl	$	9.08
(d) G.T. Select Int Bd Pfl.	$	9.25*
(d) G.T. Select Gilt Pfl.	£	9.12*
(r) G.T. Technology Fund	$	31.84
(d) G.T. U.K. Small Companies	£	11.27
(d) G.T. Univ.Growth Fund	$	10.45
(w) G.T. U.S. Small Companies	$	11.15
HILL SAMUEL INVEST. MGMT. INTL. S.A.		
Jersey, P.O. Box 63, Tel 0534 76029		
Berne, P.O. Box 2622, Tel 4131 224051		
(d) Crossbow (Far East)	SF	17.05
(d) CSF (Balanced)	SF	34.83
(d) European Equity Fund	DM	15.93
(d) Intnl. Bond Fund	$	12.74
(d) Int. Currency U.S.Manag'd	$	25.34
(d) ITF Fd (Technology)	$	19.71
(d) O'Seas Fd (N. AMERICA)	$	43.58
(d) Int. Currency U.S.	$	32.31
IAM, 2 Bd. Royal LUXEMBOURG		
(d) Iam Flagship Fund	ECU	94.48
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-France	FF	538.05
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Deutschl	DM	210.07
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Japan	Y	10,975.00
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Switz.	FS	205.97
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-U.S.A	$	107.08
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Europe	ECU	110.49
(w) Iam Bonds Fund-Netherl.	FL	210.86
INTERSELEX GROUP		
(d) Int.America Fund	$	14.35*
(d) Int.Belgo Fund	LF	3032.00
(d) Int.Europa Sicav	LF	3986.00
(d) Int.Pacific Fund	$	1362.39*
(d) Int.World Fund	$	93.28*
ISLAMIC MGMT FUND LTD	$	1034.27
Verytinance Limited (0481-26641)		
PB122 St. Peter Port, Guernsey.		
JARDINE FLEMING, GPO Box 11448 Hg Kg		
(d) J.F Japan Trust	Y	13,420.00
(d) J.F Pacific Sec. Trust	$	28.48
(d) J.F Pacific Income Trust	$	89.23*
(d) J.F Hong Kong Trust	$	69.97*
(d) J.F European	$	9.56
(d) J.F International	$	13.06
(d) J.F Gib Convertibles Trust	$	10.86
LLOYDS BANK PLC. POB 438, Geneva 11		
Mrs. C. Bertelletti.(22) 208611/ext. 2222.		
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Dollar	$	104.30*
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Europe	SF	162.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF	215.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Income	SF	274.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l N. America	$	136.50
+(w)Lloyds Int'l Pacific	SF	251.00
+(w)Lloyds Int'l. Smaller Cos	$	16.05
MAGNUM FUTURES FUND LTD.		
(m) Sterling Class	£	5.09
(m) U.S Dollar Class	$	9.98
MERRILL LYNCH		
(d) Dollar Assets Portfolio	$	1.00
(d) First Convertible Sec. Fd	$	11.37
(d) Iberia portfolio	$	9.87
(d) Multi-Curr. Bond Portfolio	$	13.16
(d) U.S.A Income Portfolio	$	8.79
(d) US Federal Securities	$	9.27
(d) World Nat Res Ptl. Share A	$	10.45
(d) World Nat Res Ptl. Share B	$	10.35
MIM BRITANNIA,POB 271, St. Helier, Jersey		
(d) Int.High Income	$	2.551*
(d) Dollar Man.Curr	$	14.690*
(d) Dollar Man. Port	$	2.085
(d) Sterling Man.Port	£	1.459
(d) Pioneer Markets	£	2.312
(d) U.K. Growth	£	1.045*
(d) Amer. Inc. & Growth	$	1.319*
(d) Gold & Prec. Metals	$	1.025*
(d) Sterling Man. Curr.	£	17.520
(d) Japan Dollar Perf. Fd	$	4.401*
(d) Jersey Gilt	£	0.1933
(d) Okasan Global Strat	$	16.410*
(d) Asia Super Growth Fund	$	11.270*
MIMARBEN		
(w) Class A	$	120.32
NMB BANK,PO 1800,1000 BV Amsterdam.		
(w) The Brazil Fund	$	1.90
(w) NMB Dutch Fund	FL	35.00
OBLIFLEX LIMITED		
(w) Multicurrency	$	19.55
(w) Dollar Medium Term	$	14.80
(w) Dollar Long Term	$	13.83
(w) Japanese Yen	Y	27.60
(w) Pound Sterling	£	14.84
(w) Deutsche Mark	DM	12.50
(w) Dutch Florin	FL	12.68
(w) Dutch Florin Multi.	FL	10.06
(w) Swiss Franc	SF	10.93
(w) Swiss Multicurrency	SF	11.68
(w) European Currency	ECU	13.52
(w) Convertibles	$	10.31
(w) Swiss Multi-dividend	SF	9.89
PARIBAS-GROUP		
(d) Belux Fund	LF	10,439.00
(d) Cortexa International	$	115.82
(d) Ecupar	ECU	1,337.25
(d) Far East Growth Fund	$	156.08
(d) Luxor	$	8.72
(d) Paroli-Fund	$	5
(d) Parreurope Growth	$	19.19
(d) Parinter Fund	$	212.46
(d) Par US Treas. Bond 'CL B'	$	140.26
(d) Europhenix	FF	1,252.30
(d) Parinter Bond Fund	$	13.50
(d) Paribas-Rente	LF	1,355.00
(w) Obli-France	FF	1,171.01
(w) Obli-dm	DM	1,206.48
(w) Obligestion	SF	98.70
(w) Obli-Dollar	$	1,191.89
(w) Obli-Yen	Y	107,283.00
(w) Obli-Gulden	FL	1,034.08
(w) Parsuisse	SF	1,323.75
(w) Parjapan	Y	3,403.00
PERMAL GROUP		
(m) Drakkar Growth	$	1762.27
(m) Nascal Ltd	$	1119.91
(m) Select Equities Ltd	$	926.10
(m) Special Opportunities Ltd	$	1670.73
(m) Value N.V.	$	1044.24
PIERSON,HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.		
POB 243,1000 AE Amsterdam (20-211188)		
(w) Asia Pac. Growth Fd N.V.	$	40.58
(w) DP Amer. Growth Fd N.V.	$	22.74
(w) DP Energy Resources	$	35.85
(w) Europe Growth Fund N.V.	FL	51.93
(w) Japan Diversified Fund	$	61.14
(w) Leveraged Cap Hold	$	289.52
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.V.	$	252.22
PUTNAM		
(d) Emerging Hlth Sc. Trust	$	13.6997
(w) Putnam Em. Info. Sc. Tr	$	12.10
(d) Putnam Int'l Fund	$	10.24
ROBECO GROUP		
POB 973, Rotterdam (10-4650711)		
(d) Robeco	FL	103.70
(d) Rolinco	FL	99.60
(d) Rorento	FL	61.20
(d) Rodamco	FL	161.50
ROTHSCHILD AST.MGT.		
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea)	$	192.58
ROYAL B. CANADA,POB 246,GUERNSEY		
+(w)RBC British Fund Ltd.	£	5.57*
+(w)RBC Canadian Fund Ltd	C$	14.04*
+(w)RBC European Fund	$	11.20
+(w)RBC Far East&Pacific Fd	$	35.08
+(w)RBC Int'l Capital Fd	$	49.96
+(w)RBC Int'l Bond Fund Ltd.	$	12.04
+(d)RBC Man.Currency Fd	$	38.09
+(w)RBC North Amer. Fd	$	14.18
ROYAL TRUST ASSETMIX FUND		
Lux.Tel.:(352)489061		
EQUITY FUNDS		
(d)Alpha UK	£	1.14
(d)Alpha US$	$	1.11
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	5.14
(d)Alpha Japanese	Y	1030.00
(d)Alpha Pacific Rim	$	1.02
(d)Alpha European	ECU	1.03
(d)Gold Share	$	1.02
BOND FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Pound	£	102.43
(d)US$ Bond	US$	97.30
(d)Deutschmark Bond	DM	49.94
(d)Alpha Worldwide	SF	48.52
RESERVE FUNDS		
(d)Sterling Reserve	£	10.39
(d)US$ Reserve	$	10.19
(d)Deutschmark Reserve	DM	10.11
SHEARSON LEHMAN HUTTON		
(d) Oporto Growth Fund	$	9.508
(d) Offshore Multiple Opps.	$	10.61
OFFSHORE PORTFOLIOS (OP)		
(d) OP Global balanced	$	10.84
(d) OP Precious Metals	$	9.84
(d) OP Global Bond	$	10.24
(d) OP US Share	$	10.69
(d) OP Global Equity	$	11.28
(d) OP Pacific Equity	$	10.65
(d) OP Euro Equity	$	10.91
(d) OP US Govt Securities	$	10.28
(d) OP Global Money Market	$	9.71
(d) OP US Money Market	$	10.00
INTERNATIONAL PORTOFOLIOS (IP)		
(d) IP Global Balanced	$	10.90
(d) IP Precious Metals	$	9.65
(d) IP Global Bond	$	10.20
(d) IP US Share	$	11.00
(d) IP Global Equity	$	11.35
(d) IP Pacific Equity	$	10.84
(d) IP Euro Equity	$	10.91
(d) IP US Govt-securities	$	10.30
OFFSHORE SHORT-TERM INVEST. (OSI)		
(d) OSI Deutsche Mark	$	8.96
(d) OSI Japanese Yen	$	9.35
(d) OSI Pound Sterling	$	9.23
(d) OSI US Dollar	$	10.00
(d) OSI Managed Currency	$	9.91
(d) OSI Canadian Dollar	$	10.42
SKANDIFOND		
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN		
(w)Equity Intl Acc	$	10.82
(w)Equity Intl Inc	$	10.12
(d)Equity Global	$	0.97
(w)Equity Far East	$	1.69
(w)Equity Gold	$	0.89
(w)Equity Japan	Y	113.00
(d)Equity Nordic	$	1.03
(d)Equity U.K.	£	1.01
(d)Equity Continental Europe	$	0.97
(d)Equity Mediterranean	$	0.97
(d)Equity North America	$	0.98
(w)Bond Intl Acc	$	7.81
(w)Bond Intl Inc	$	6.52
(w)High Income Acc	$	1.01
(w)High Income Inc	$	0.97
(d)DEM	DM	0.98
(w)Multicurrency	$	1.0803
(d)FRF	FF	1.00
SOCIETE GENERALE GROUP		
(w) Sogelux Fund		
(w) Sogelux Bonds A	$	10.98
(w) Sogelux Bonds B	DM	21.32
(w) Sogelux Bonds C	FF	82.69
(w) Sogelux Bonds D	SF	20.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds E	£	7.93
(w) Sogelux Bonds F	Y	1618.00
(w) Sogelux Bonds G	ECU	11.19
(w) Sogelux Bonds H	$	11.27
(w) Sogelux Bonds J	BF	526.00
(w) Sogelux Equities K	$	10.42
(w) Sogelux Equities L	ECU	10.78
(w) Sogelux Equities M	YEN	1508.00
(w) Sogelux Equities P	$	10.47
(w) Sogelux Equities Q	$	9.81
(w) Sogelux Equities R	$	10.74
(w) Sogelux Short Term S	FF	107.44
(w) Sogelux Short Term T	ECU	10.50
SODITIC ASSET MANAGEMENT INC.		
(w) SAM Diversified Inc.	$	
SVENSKA HANDELSBANKEN S.A.		
146 bd de la Petrusse,L-2330 Luxembourg		
(b) SHB Bond Fund	$	42.75
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Intl Sh.	$	49.17
(w) Svenska Select.Fd America Sh	$	10.22
(w) Svenska Select.Fd Asia Shares	$	9.81
SWISS BANK CORP. (ISSUE PRICES)		
(d) Americavalor	SF	418.50*
(d) AngloValor	£	181.04*
(d) Asia Portfolio	SF	533.22
(d) Dollar Bond Selection	$	128.31*
(d) D-Mark Bond Selection	DM	116.06*
(d) Ecu Bond Selection	ECU	99.04*
(d) Florin Bond Selection	FL	117.78*
(d) FranceValor	FF	1420.41*
(d) GermaniaValor	DM	447.99*
(d) Gold Portfolio	SF	581.48
(d) ItalValor	Lit	452,818.00*
(d) Japan Portfolio	SF	401.75*
(d) SBC US$ MMF	$	5477.50
(d) SBC 100 Index Fund	SF	1042.00
(d) Sterling Bond Selection	£	104.18*
(d) Swiss Foreign Bond Selec	SF	105.95*
(d) Swissvalor	SF	32.505*
(d) Universal Bond Select.	SF	77.75*
(d) UniversalFund	SF	118.96*
(d) Yen Bond Selection	Y	11,640.00
THORNTON MANAGEMENT LTD.		
(d) Thornton Int opps.fund	$	1.98
(d) Pacific Invt. Fd. S.A.	$	9.11
(d) Pac.Invt. Warrants Fd.S.A.	$	9.11
(d) Thornton Kangaroo Fd Ltd.	$	9.53
(d) Thornton European Fund	$	6.36
(d) Thornton HK & China	$	13.67
(d) Thornton Japan Fund Ltd	$	24.68
(d) Thornton Orient.Inc. Fd Ltd	$	19.36
(w) Thornton Phil. Redev. Fd	$	32.40
(d) Thornton Tiger Fund Ltd	$	24.17
(d) Thor.Pacific Tech.Fd Ltd	$	12.05
(d) Thor.Litt. Dragons Fd Ltd	$	15.06
(d) Thor.Golden Opport.Fd	$	6.74
(d) Eastern Crusader Fund	$	6.97
(w) The Global Access Fund	$	9.69
TYNDALL INT'L GUERNSEY LTD		
Tel.0481 37963		
(d) Amer Spec Sits	$	39.15
(d) Eurobond	£	27.79
(d) Mortgage	C$	12.53
(d) Overseas	$	25.45
(d) Tiger	$	25.04
(d) High Yield Bond	$	73.00*
(d) Marunouchi	Y	69.70
(d) Far Eastern	$	571.50
(d) Gilt	£	494.70
(d) Mgd Currency-Dollar	$	1.396
(d) Mgd Currency-Stlg	£	107.500
(d) 1992	$	229.000
(d) Wall Street	$	210.400
(d) Hi Inc Gilt & Bulldog	£	107.580
UEBERSEEBANK ZURICH		
(d) B-FUND	SF	971.10
(d) M-FUND	SF	1035.97
(d) M-Distribution	SF	98.88
(d) UBZ Euro-Income Fund	SF	10.04
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND		
(d) Bond-Invest	SF	61.75*
(d) ESPAC Spanish sh	SF	192.00*
(d) Eurit	SF	201.00
(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF	198.00
(d) Simo (stock price)	SF	243.00*
(d) UBS Money Mkt Inv.	$	5115.09
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt		
(d) Unirenta	DM	38.50
(d) Unifonds	DM	28.80
(d) Unirak	DM	76.40
(d) Unizins	DM	111.50
THE UNIVERSAL GROUP OF FUNDS		
(m) Canada Gld-Mortgage Fd.	C$	12.20
(d) Univers Sav Amer	C$	9.62
(d) Univers Sav Equity	C$	12.27
(d) Univers Sav Global	C$	5.35
(d) Univers Sav Pacific	C$	9.81
(d) Univers Sav Nat. Res	C$	6.31
Other Funds		
(r) Actiroissance	$	80.50
(d) Actifinance Intl	$	897.74
(w) Actigestion	FF	1107.58
(w) Activest Intl	$	20.22
(d) Amvabel	FL	97.50
(w) Aquila International Fund	$	243.43
(w) Arlane	$	3,445.46
(d) Atlas Fund	SF	113.61
(w) Australia Fund	$	15.14
(d) Bahamas Superfund	$	884.00
(d) Bias Manad Bond Fund	$	175.09
(d) Berg Norden Sicav	$	132.20
(d) Berg Trust Sicav	$	107.41
(d) Bergen Int'l Fund	$	11.69
(d) Bever Beleggingen++	$	25.50
(w) Bonar Currency & Int.	$	76.98
(w) Bondselex-Issue Pr.	SF	116.85
(w) Capital Man.Inv.Fund	$	1062.00
(d) Cash Gestion	FF	9680.61
(d) CB German Index Fund	DM	102.51
(m) Cleveland Offshore Fd	$	33.43
(m) Columbia Securities	FL	94.63
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l A Certs	$	18.75
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certs	$	59.38
(w) Cumber Intl N.V.	$	219.93
(w) Daiwa Japan Fund	Y	9468.00
(w) D.G.C.	$	159.75
(w) DIVERSIF. BOND FUND	$	99.89
(d) D-mark-Baer Bond Fd.	DM	1057.00*
(d) Dollar-Baer Bond Fd	$	1103.00*
(d) D. Witter Wld Wide Ivt Tst.	$	22.57
(d) Dreyfus America Fund	$	14.71
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$	56.25
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$	54.58
(w) Esprit Sicav	ECU	1054.99
(w) Espirito Sto Inv M Sth Eur Fd.	$	10.04
(d) Europe Obligations	ECU	73.02
(w) Fairfield Int'l Ltd.	$	125.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$	29,965.10
(w) F.I.T. Fund ff	FF	105.82
(d) Fonditalia	$	69.45
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF	189.85
(d) Forexfund Limited	$	8.94
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF	64.79
(d) Frankl-Trust Effekten Fd	DM	140.34
(d) Frankl-Trust Interzins	DM	41.24
(w) George V INV. BOND F.	$	17.78
(m) German Sel. Associates	DM	N/C
(w) Green Line France	FF	587.18
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. N.V.	$	246.53
(w) Health 2000 Ltd	$	9.49
(w) Hestia Funds	$	132.53
(w) Horizon Fund	$	1815.88
(w) Ibex Holdings Ltd.	SF	160.11
(w) IFDC Japan Fund	$	362.80
(r) ILA-IGB	$	6.51
(r) ILA-IGS	$	9.97
(m) IncAmerica N.V.	$	13.41
(m) IncAsia N.V.	$	10.84
(w) Interecu Fund	ECU	1165.29
(w) Interface Fund Ltd.	$	139.86
(d) Interfund SA	$	35.60
(w) Intermarket Fund	$	375.59
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$	25.39
(w) Intersec SA	$	3301.33
(d) Investa DWS	DM	59.94
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$	14.80
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fund SA	$	40.41
(m) Japan Selection Asses.	Y	10,020.00
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$	211.65
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$	338.57
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. Fd.	$	251.63
(w) KML-II High Yield 06/02/88	$	968.77
(w) Korea Growth Trust	$	41.89*
(w) LACO International	$	6.85
(d) Liquibaer	$	1686.00
(m) London Portfolio G'td. I.	$	92.99
(w) Luxfund	$	97.16
(d) Lynx Sel.Holdings	SF	97.94
(m) Maro Ltd.	$	48.74
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fd.	$	35.40
(d) NCA FUND	$	10.93
(w) Nippon Fund	$	109.00
(m) NMT Asian Sel. Portfolio	$	166.24
(w) NMT Citadel Bond Pfl.	SF	105.86
(m) NMT Nostec Portfolio s/s	$	94.41
(d) NM Inc. & Growth Fund	$	15.33
(d) Nomura-Cap Int Eq Fd	$	12.59
(d) Nordmix	LH	10642.00
(m) NSP F.I.T.	$	248.30
(m) Oppenheimer U.S.Arb.	$	125.22
(m) Overlook Perfor.	$	1101.85
(d) Pacific Nies Fund	$	10.01
(w) PAM Futures Trad.	$	1002.95
(w) Pancurri Inc.	$	103.80
(w) Prosp. I.H.Inc.P.F.02/24/88	$	10.21
(w) Protected Perfor. Fund	$	0.72
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$	12658.43
(w) Rep.(Guernsey) Dol.Inc.ld	$	9.45
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF	312.10
(d) Sanyo Kle.Spain Fd	$	9.93
(d) Sarakreek Holding n.v.++	$	35.20
(d) SCI/Tech. SA Luxembourg	$	18.24
(w) Spectrafund Ltd.	$	16.51x
(w) SP International S.A.	$	4281.39
(d) Sirat Int'l Gold Fund S.A	$	6.69
(w) Sussex Silverman	$	827.00
(w) Techno Growth Fund	SF	65.20
(d) Templeton Glob Inc.	$	10.14*
(d) The Petrus Fund Ltd.	$	1.00
(m) THC(O.T.C)Jap.ld Sicav	$	9.73
(w) Transco Gold Mine Inv.	$	3.08
(w) Transpacific Fund	$	265.98
(w) Trans Europe Fund	FL	67.39
(w) Tudor B.V.I Futures,LTD	$	3554.60
(d) Turquoise Fund	$	196.55
(w) Tweedy.Browne n.v.Cl.A	$	3416.13
(w) Tweedy.Browne n.v.Cl.B	$	1870.76
(m) Tweedy.Browne (U.K.) n.v.	$	1367.72
(d) Unico Inv.Fund	DM	72.76
(d) Unico Equity.Fund	DM	57.58
(d) Uni Bond Fund	$	1694.25
(r) Uni Capital Fund	$	1638.53
(d) Univers Bonds	DM	127.86
(w) Updyke Fund Ltd.	$	245.05
(w) Vanderbilt Assets	$	16.74
(d) Vesper Flux	BF	8516.00
(d) Victoria Fund	$	14604.26
(w) Willerbond Capital	$	13.56
(d) World Fund S.A.	$	22.13
(d) World Balanced Fund S.A.	$	10.98
(m) Zwelo Int'l Ltd	$	80,677.00

A$ - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C$ - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lit - Italian Lire; LF - Luxembourg Francs; p-pence; Ptas - Pesetas; SF - Swiss Francs; Y-Yen; a - asked; + - Offer Prices; N.A. - Not Available; N.C. - Not Communicated; o - New; S - suspended; S/S - Stock Split; * - Ex-Dividend; ** - Ex-Rts; @ Offer Price incl. 3% prelim. charge; # - Paris exchange; ++ - Amsterdam exchange; e - misquoted earlier; x-not registered with regulatory authority

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

Strong Profit for Volvo, but Lower Auto Income

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — Volvo AB, the diversified Swedish automaker, on Tuesday reported gross profit for 1988 of 8.24 billion kronor ($1.29 billion), exceeding most market expectations.

The car, truck, aircraft and food company also raised its dividend by 33 percent.

Most analysts had been looking for annual earnings of around 7.8 billion kronor.

Despite the strength of the overall result, Volvo's sales rose just 4.4 percent, to 96.64 billion kronor from 92.52 billion, and in its core auto division, operating income fell by 16 percent. The car business has been hurt in recent financial quarters by the weakness of the dollar, which has depressed North American sales.

The companywide figure for profit for 1988 before taxes, allocations and minority interests was below the 1987 equivalent of 9.01 billion kronor.

But the 1987 figure was inflated by the sale of Volvo's interest in a Canadian oil company, Hamilton Oil Corp., which netted Volvo a one-time gain of 1.15 billion kronor.

Profit per share was 52.80 kronor in 1988, down from 57.80 kronor in 1987.

Volvo's stock, which had risen 7 kronor on Monday on expectations of healthy profit, fell back 4 kronor to close at 461 on Tuesday.

The 1988 profit was helped by a strong fourth quarter, in which Volvo said operating income rose 55 percent, to 2.48 billion kronor, from 1.60 billion.

Volvo's chief executive, Pehr Gyllenhammar, said the result would have been better had it not been for a three-week strike by white-collar workers early last year, which cost the company 750 million kronor.

"The Volvo group has once again demonstrated its durable earnings capacity," he said.

Analysts had been expecting a healthy increase in the Volvo dividend and were not disappointed by the proposal to increase it to 14 kronor from 10.50 kronor.

Sales showed wide variations between the company's different divisions.

The car division, still by far the biggest, raised sales by 2 percent, which analysts saw as something of an achievement considering the deterioration in Volvo's terms of trade in the American market.

The fall in operating income for the division partially reflected strike losses and partially the group's strategy of keeping down prices to maintain market share.

Sales in the truck division powered ahead by 27 percent, and its profit rose 65 percent because of higher margins and an increase in production capacity.

The bus division, expanded by the acquisition of Leyland Bus Co. of Britain in 1987, boosted sales by 69 percent and profits by 64 percent. The aerospace unit raised sales by 22 percent.

The food division was hit by losses caused by forward buying of fish at inflated prices. Its profits fell by 74 percent.

Record $1.8 Billion Profit for GM Europe

Reuters

GENEVA — General Motors Europe said on Tuesday that it earned record profit of $1.8 billion last year despite a slight drop in its market share, to 10.6 percent.

The subsidiary of General Motors Corp. of the United States added that 1989 started well and predicted it would take more than 11 percent of European car sales this year.

GM Europe said its net income rose 42.9 percent in 1988 from $1.26 billion in 1987, the previous record.

Speaking before the start of the 59th Geneva International Motor Show, Robert Eaton, president of General Motors Europe, said Vauxhall Motors Ltd. in Britain, Adam Opel AG in Germany and General Motors España SA were in the black and all major subsidiaries operated profitably last year.

"The fact that we could not build as many cars as we could have sold, resulted in a slight drop of our overall European market share, to 10.6 percent, from 10.7 percent in 1987," Mr. Eaton said.

Last month, the U.S. parent company announced it earned a record $4.86 billion in 1988, up from 1987 net earnings of $3.55 billion. GM's previous annual record was set in 1984, when the company, the world's biggest carmaker, earned $4.52 billion.

Mr. Eaton said GM Europe's output and sales were higher than ever, with 1.35 million Opel and Vauxhall new car registrations last year. That was an increase of about 40,000, or 3 percent, from 1987.

West Germany was the company's biggest market, accounting for 429,000 cars.

The leading car sellers in Europe are Volkswagen AG of West Germany and Fiat SpA of Italy, each with about 14.9 percent of the market last year. Volkswagen sold 1.94 million autos in Europe last year, edging Fiat by about 10,000. GM also trails Peugeot SA and Ford Motor Co.'s European unit in European market share.

Mr. Eaton said GM sales in Europe in the first two months of this year were up by about 34,300, or 16 percent, to 250,500.

"This is in large part due to the strong demand for Opel Vectra/Vauxhall Cavalier cars, with combined sales and orders in Europe already passing 250,000," Mr. Eaton said.

Bank Leu's Income Dropped 25% in 1988

Reuters

ZURICH — Bank Leu, one of the leading Swiss banks, reported Tuesday that its net profit had fallen 25 percent in 1988, to 45.7 million Swiss francs ($28.9 million), and it said it would cut its dividend.

Kurt Schiltknecht, the chairman, blamed the lower profit on stock trading after the 1987 market collapse, losses at the bank's New York branch and lower income from precious metals trading.

He said the bank would reduce its international operations and narrow its focus in an effort to return to a high level of profitability in the next four to five years.

Bank Leu, founded in 1755, is Switzerland's oldest bank and its fifth-largest. Bank Leu's 1988 performance was much worse than that of its larger rivals, all of whom reported improved profits.

Bank Leu cut the dividend on 500 franc nominal shares to 70 francs from 100, on 100 franc nominal shares to 14 francs from 20, and on participation certificates to 14 francs from 20.

The bank reported that its assets had risen slightly in the year, to 14.85 billion francs from 14.71 billion a year earlier. It said its cash flow had fallen to 75.9 million francs from 92.4 million.

Net interest income rose to 44.4 million francs from 32.4 million, but net commission income fell to 68.7 million francs from 90.9 million. Income from securities trading was slightly lower at 100.1 million francs, after 100.5 million.

Mr. Schiltknecht said the bank aimed to boost profits by focusing on activities in which it had a particular expertise, such as advising investors on the Swiss stock and bond markets, currency trading and futures and options.

"The bank's strength can only be developed by limiting its activities," he said at a news conference. "Our future goals do not include offering a second-class service abroad for reasons of prestige and losing money doing it."

Financial analysts said Leu remained weak in the traditional lending business. Strong growth in lending in 1988 helped the other big Swiss banks raise profits, offsetting lower income from share trading.

Mr. Schiltknecht acknowledged that Leu's loan portfolio was too small, but said its loans were of good quality and low risk.

Loans to customers rose in the year to 4.64 billion francs from 4.38 billion, and loans to banks to 7.28 billion francs from 5.81 billion.

The bank has cut staff in New York to just over 30 from 60 but the office will still show a loss in 1989, it said.

The bank reported that income from foreign exchange and precious metals trading fell to 29.3 million francs from 31.1 million. Mr. Schiltknecht said that precious metals operations had been reorganized and cost-saving measures introduced.

Last April, both the chairman and managing director of Bank Leu resigned after separate scandals over its involvement with the convicted U.S. insider trader Dennis B. Levine and Britain's Guinness PLC.

The new managing director, Werner Schick, held office only until October, when he resigned, citing a personality clash with Mr. Schiltknecht. He was replaced by Adolf Braendle.

Mr. Schiltknecht said Bank Leu had "failed to complete the transition from a traditional bank, where the customer was grateful if he was allowed in, to a modern sales- and customer-orientated bank."

Mr. Braendle said he expected Bank Leu's net profit for this year to be slightly better than last.

Alusuisse's Net Grew 22% on Higher Sales

The Associated Press

ZURICH — Alusuisse, the Swiss aluminum producer, said Tuesday that its profit rose 22 percent last year as sales increased 18 percent, and that it anticipated another positive year in 1989.

The company said that its net income grew to 317 million Swiss francs ($200.6 million) from the 259 million francs it earned in 1987. Sales advanced to almost 6 billion francs.

After several years of disappointing results, Alusuisse, one of the world's largest light metal producers, returned to profitability in 1987. The company had a loss of 688 million Swiss francs in 1986. The aluminum maker sold an auto parts business and a smelting subsidiary in the United States that year.

Pius Binkert, the chairman, said he expected good results for 1989.

SOLAR: Interest Wanes Despite Rising Cost Efficiency

(Continued from first finance page)

Lowe, said, "Arco's hope is that we'll find a buyer that will continue Arco's world-class development of this technology."

The world market for solar cells is now only about $125 million a year, of which Arco has about $30 million. But if the cost of solar cells continues to fall — or if prices rise for oil and natural gas — the technology will have real economic importance in a few years, utility experts agree.

"I think we're nearly there," said Philip K. Verleger Jr., an energy economist at Charles River Associates. He added that costs had fallen by 90 percent since the technology was first developed for the U.S. space program.

But U.S. corporations are "too tied up in short-term profits" to stick with the investments, he said. A publicly held company that invested heavily in solar technology would probably become the target of a corporate raider, who would could argue that shareholders might get quicker profits elsewhere, he added.

"It's the VCR syndrome," said Scott Sklar of the Solar Industries Association, a trade group in Washington. The technology to make videocassette recorders was largely developed in the United States, but is now dominated by foreign manufacturers, especially the Japanese.

"The closer we get, we ought to have more courage, more willingness to remain in the market," said Representative Vic Fazio, a California Democrat, who is a leading congressional backer of solar power. "But we're getting an opposite reaction."

Enthusiasm also seems to be waning in the Bush administration, which has proposed a 30 percent cut in research and development funds for the technology, from the current $35.5 million. The federal government would be spending even less if Congress had not restored cuts proposed by President Ronald Reagan. In 1981 the government spent $155 million.

Last year, for the first time, the governments of West Germany and Japan spent more on research and development than Washington did, according to the Solar Energy Industries Association, a trade group.

But the cuts are coming at a time when experts see solar technology closing in on its major goal: producing cells inexpensive enough to compete with the most expensive power source used by electric utilities, the turbines powered by natural gas or light fuel oil.

Utilities turn to these high-cost sources on hot, sunny afternoons when all the cheaper sources of power, like coal and hydroelectricity, have already been tapped.

The ability to provide that electricity, called "peaking power," at a competitive cost could be available for some applications in as little as two to three years, said Edgar DeMeo, manager of the solar power program at the Electric Power Research Institute, a utility-sponsored nonprofit organization in Palo Alto, California, that monitors the industry and sponsors some work of its own.

"The industry isn't yet really taking off," he said, "but I think it will, reasonably soon."

In Washington, Robert H. Annan, director of photovoltaic research at the Energy Department, described the state of the industry in terms of cost-per-kilowatt-hour — the amount of electricity needed to light 10 100-watt bulbs for an hour.

"Right now, this technology's at about 25 cents a kilowatt-hour," he said. "I think it will be driven down in the near term to 12 to 15 cents," about what utilities spend to get electricity from their least efficient plants when fuel prices are high.

Even at the current low level of production, American consumers increasingly see the solar cells in the marketplace.

First came those for tiny uses, like pocket calculators. But for several years, campers have been equipping their recreational vehicles with panels of cells to handle larger burdens, like charging the batteries that run small refrigerators, television sets and fluorescent lights.

More recently, discount stores have begun selling garden walkway lights that need no wiring; cells built into the top of the lights charge a battery during the day. Several hundred Oldsmobiles are equipped with solar cells that keep the battery charged when the engine is not running, countering the drain from digital clocks and on-board computers.

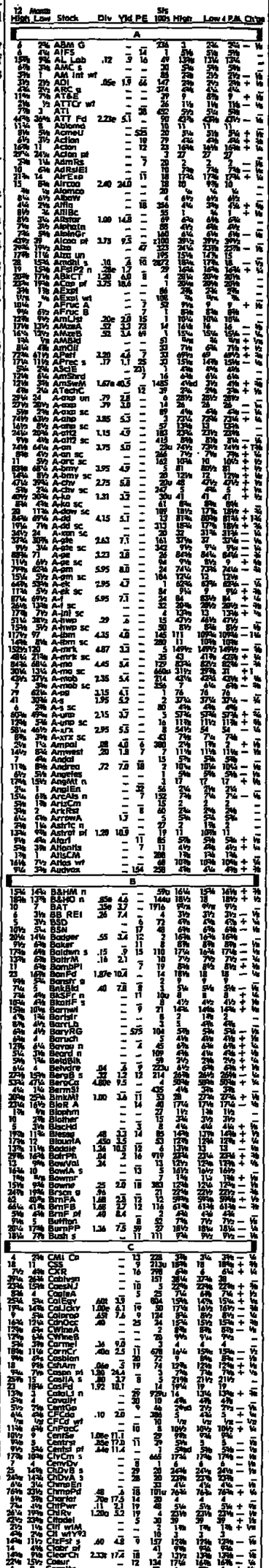
Around the United States, solar cells are widely used to power mountaintop communications relay stations, foghorns and other navigational aids. They are far more common in the Third World, however, where the cells power irrigation pumps and charge the batteries that run television sets and radios where there is no electricity. They also power refrigerators for remote health clinics.

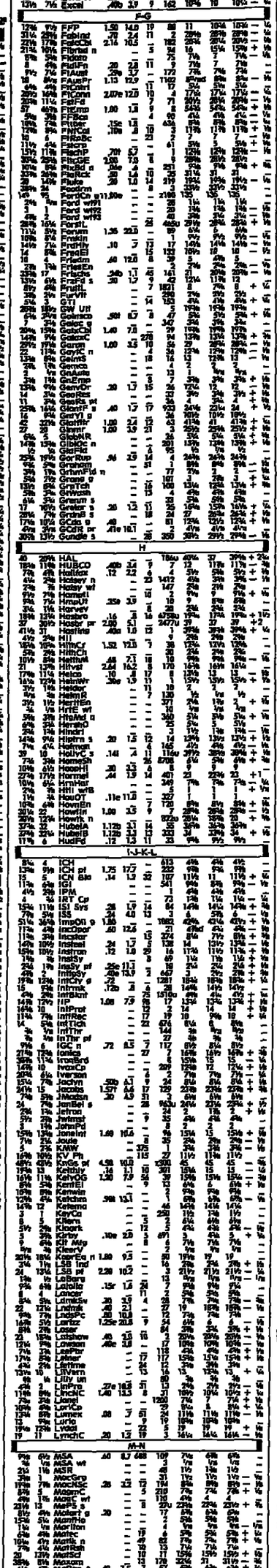
While many of these uses seem like tiny niche markets, they add up to increasing demand. Officials at Arco contended that the market was not growing fast enough.

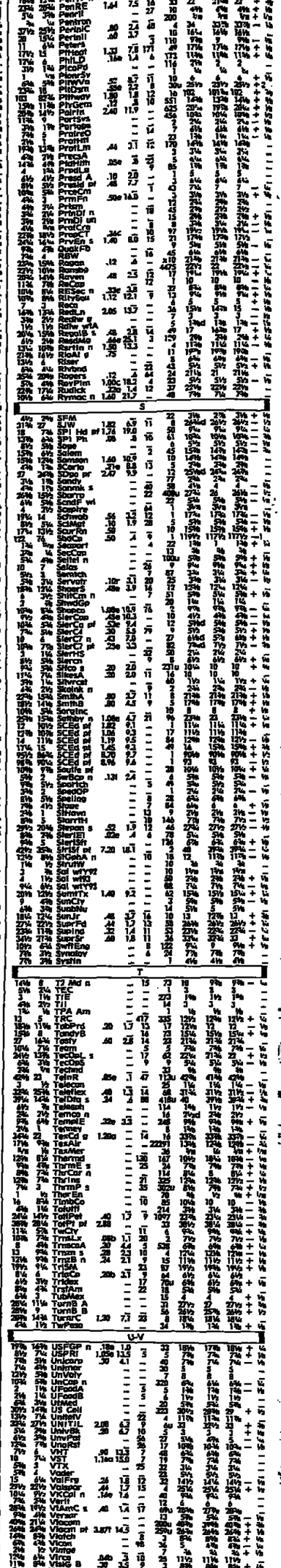
Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Via The Associated Press







Sales figures are unofficial. Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day. Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only. Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends are annual disbursements based on the latest declaration.

a — dividend also extra(s).
b — annual rate of dividend plus stock dividend.
c — liquidating dividend.
cld — called.
d — new yearly low.
e — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months.
g — dividend in Canadian funds, subject to 15% non-residence tax.
i — dividend declared after split-up or stock dividend.
j — dividend paid this year, omitted, deferred, or no action taken at latest dividend meeting.
k — dividend declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears.
n — new issue in the past 52 weeks. The high-low range begins with the start of trading.
nd — next day delivery.
P/E — price-earnings ratio.
r — dividend declared or paid in preceding 12 months, plus stock dividend.
s — stock split. Dividend begins with date of split.
sls — sales.
t — dividend paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
u — new yearly high.
v — trading halted.
vi — in bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
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wi — when issued.
ww — with warrants.
x — ex-dividend or ex-rights.
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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed After Rally Fades

Reuters

LONDON — The dollar was knocked off the day's highs to close mixed in Europe on Wednesday, as Japan and West Germany signaled that did not want their currencies to fall significantly, dealers said.

A Bundesbank move to inject funds into the market at a lower fixed rate than was allocated last week lifted the dollar and pound to the day's highs. But the dollar lost early gains when the West German central bank sold the currency and a Bank of Japan official said a large drop in the yen was undesirable.

The dollar rose to 1.8530 Deutsche marks from 1.8520 DM at Monday's close, but it held steady at 128.67 yen. The U.S. currency also fell to 1.5815 Swiss francs from 1.5830 francs, and slipped to 6.2975 French francs from 6.3000 francs.

The pound rose to $1.7235 from $1.7210.

The dollar rose from its opening levels on news that the Bundesbank was lending 35-day funds at an unexpectedly low rate, but it then fell back on bullish comments about the yen from a Bank of Japan official.

The dollar was trading at late morning at 1.8570 DM, up from its opening 1.8540 DM but off peaks of near 1.86 DM reached after the Bundesbank tender news.

London Dollar Rates

Closing	Tue.	Mon.
Deutsche mark	1.8530	1.8520
Pound sterling	1.7235	1.7210
Japanese yen	128.67	128.67
Swiss franc	1.5815	1.5830
French franc	6.2975	6.3000

Source: Reuters

Departing from recent practice, the West German central bank set its fixed-rate securities repurchase tender at 5.8 percent for an agreement lasting 35 days from Wednesday. This is a short-term money market rate that is used as a tool to control other interest rates.

"The news was a complete surprise," said a Frankfurt dealer. "It's a very sharp drop from last week's rate and doesn't seem completely justified."

Previous repurchase tenders were allocated at variable rates, where banks received funds at the rates they bid. Last week, this produced rates of 6.20 percent to 6.75 percent for 35-day money.

Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama of Japan said his country would not take any policy measures to respond to the dollar's recent rise against the yen. He told a press conference that he saw the dollar's rise against the yen as a temporary movement.

Dealers in London said the markets were looking ahead to the release on Friday of U.S. employment data for February.

The yen had lost ground on overseas markets overnight, following the news of the arrest Monday of Hisashi Shinto, former chairman of the Japanese telecommunications giant Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. Mr. Shinto, implicated in a widening stock trading scandal in Japan, was accused of taking a bribe from Recruit Co.

In New York trading at midafternoon, the dollar was mixed, having received a lift overseas from the signs that West German interest rates are not likely to rise soon, dealers said.

After retreating from the highs of the day in quiet trading, the dollar was at 1.8530 DM, up from 1.8525 DM at Monday's close, and at 128.75 yen up from 129.05 yen.

The dollar's retreat against the yen reflected selling that followed the comments by the Bank of Japan official.

"I'm bullish on the dollar," said Frank Pusateri, a vice president at Bank of Boston, who said the U.S. currency could rise above 1.87 DM in the next couple of weeks.

The dollar was also trading at 1.5830 Swiss francs, down from 1.58525 francs, but advanced to 1.1983 Canadian dollars from 1.1919 at Monday's close.

BOJ Official Warns Against Big Fall in Yen

Reuters

TOKYO — A large fall of the yen against the dollar may raise prices in Japan and set back efforts to reduce the country's trade surplus, a senior Bank of Japan official said Tuesday.

The official added, however, that the yen's current level was stable from a medium-term point of view. The dollar has fluctuated from about 125 yen to 135 yen over the past year, he noted. The dollar rose to 129.10 yen in Tokyo on Tuesday from 127.70 yen Monday.

Yasushi Mieno, Bank of Japan deputy governor, said Monday that the dollar's current trading range of 1.83 to 1.84 Deutsche marks and in the high 120s against the yen would not make the United States, West Germany or Japan feel concerned.

But the Bank of Japan official, speaking anonymously, said Tuesday that a large fall in the yen might have an unfavorable impact on the Japanese economy.

TRADE: *Lingering U.S. Shortfall May Renew Discord in Washington*

(Continued from page 1)

try is in no position to meet a sudden leap in demand for exports. Plant capacity is running at about 85 percent — 90 percent in some key export sectors like chemicals — and many manufacturers are reluctant to build new facilities without assurances that there will be buyers for their products.

Moreover, with unemployment at low levels, it is not certain that companies can find enough workers without offering substantially higher wages.

"The fact is that the export boom is over," said C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Institute for International Economics.

For the next few months, forecasters believe the monthly trade results will fluctuate, with the deficit averaging between $10 billion to $12 billion. Although there is room for improvement, the trend will slow to a snail's pace, they said.

"Maybe we would be doing well if the improvement is half of 1988's," said Mr. Ortner.

Others, like Mr. Bergsten, were even less optimistic.

"Our studies suggest that the best we can do is to bring it down to $100 billion," he said. "But we may see the deficit rising in the later part of this year or in 1990."

This doubtless means a greater emphasis on lowering trade barriers abroad. Congress is also closely watching the way the administration implements the new Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act, which authorizes President George Bush to restrict access to U.S. markets if foreign trading partners refuse to lower barriers to American products.

Already there are stirrings in Congress, which appeared to tire of the trade issue after wrangling for months over provisions in the law. Many observers thought that Congress would allow the administration a few months to put together a trade strategy, but time appears to be running out.

"They've been slow getting off the mark," said Senator Lloyd Bentsen, the Texas Democrat who is chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, which is monitoring the administration's implementation of the new trade law.

One possible sign of increasing militancy Congress is a planned visit to Europe later this month by Senator Bentsen, who has expressed concern that the European Community's plan to integrate markets could pose a trade threat to the United Sates.

"They sure monitored us when we were working on the trade bill last year," said Mr. Bentsen. "I remember lobbyists and ministers coming through my office constantly.

Congressional leaders acknowledge it is too early to make final judgments about the 6-week-old Bush adminstration. But they expressed annoyance when Carla A. Hills, the U.S. special trade representative, delivered her report to Congress last month on international barriers to trade in telecommunications. The report, required under U.S. trade law, had been the object of intense lobbying by foreign governments and businesses that sought to avoid being targeted.

In the end, the report singled out the European Community and South Korea as "priority countries" where negotiations were needed to remove barriers or possibly impose trade sanctions.

Lawmakers were disappointed by what they perceived as an attempt by the administration to minimize confrontation with key allies. For instance, many on Capitol Hill felt Japan should have been specifically mentioned, although it has reached agreements with the United States in attempts to open its telecommmunications market.

"A number of people were furious," said a staff member with the House Energy and Commerce Committee who declined to be identified. "It isn't written in the legislation, but Japan was clearly on everybody's mind when it was being drafted."

Moreover, by citing the entire European Community in the report, the United States was able to avoid direct mention of France and West Germany, where the barriers are considered to be greatest.

In the opinion of many observers, poorer U.S. trade numbers coupled with congressional ire ensures that the administration will have to take a tougher public stand on trade than many thought likely at the beginning of the year. But few believe this will hamper attempts to revive world trade negotiations.

Indeed, the fear that protectionist passion could be on the rise in Congress may stengthen the administration's hand in international negotiations. There has already been talk of possibly tougher trade legislation next year.

"The administration is going to have to be macho on trade," said Mr. Litan.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse — Closing prices in local currencies, March 7

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN Bank	42.50	42.50
ACF Holding	53.20	53.20
Aegon	93.10	92.60
Ahold	92.10	91.90
Akzo	149.20	149.20
AMEV	55.50	55.90
A'Dam Rubber	8.50	8.30
Amro Bank	80.20	80.20
Bols	138.30	138
Buhrmann Tett	64.10	63.40
BVG	11	9.50
Center Parcs	67.40	67.20
CSM	63.50	64.80
Elsevier	64.20	63.80
Fokker	38.50	37
Gist-Brocades	38.20	38.20
Heineken	148.20	147.50
Hoogovens	84.70	85.40
Hunter Douglas	96.70	94.50
IHC Caland	22	21.30
Int Mueller	83.70	85
KLM	44.80	44.90
KNP	50.20	50.10
Nat Neder	62.10	61.70
Nedlloyd	304	303.50
NMB Bank	220	219.30
Oce Grinten	302	298
Pakhoed	124	124.50
Philips	37	36.60
Robeco	103.40	103
Rodamco	161.50	161.30
Rolinco	99.40	99
Rorento	61.10	61
Royal Dutch	139.30	136.10
Unilever	131.30	129.50
Van Ommeren	39	38.60
VMF Stork	30.30	30.20
VNU	90.30	88.30
Wessanen	80.40	79.80
Wolters/Kluwer	155.70	154.70

ANP-CBS Indx at 15.30: 167.90
Previous: 167.18

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	5460	5380
Bekaert	15225	15075
Cockerill	374	371
Cobepa	5620	5600
Delhaize	N.Q.	5270
EBES	4795	4820
GB-Inno-BM	1336	1294
GBL	4260	4135
Gevaert	8400	8400
Hoboken	16000	16000
Intercom	3775	3650
Kredietbank	4750	4700
Petrofina	13525	13350
Royale Belge	5150	5160
Soc Gen Banque	5140	5090
Sofina	11850	11825
Solvay	12850	12650
Tractebel	4060	4010
UCB	10300	10200
Unerg	2680	2710

Current Stock Index: 5745.68
Previous: 5721.36

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	214.00	213.50
Allianz Hldg	1745	1745
Altana	394	389
Asko Dt. Kfhs	748	751
BASF	287.90	282.60
Bayer	300	300.70
Bay. Hypo bank	367	367
Bay Vereinsbank	374.50	373
BBC	453.50	458
BHF-Bank	476	481
BMW	512	510
Commerzbank	242	241.50
Continental	275	272
Daimler-Benz	669.50	672.50
Degussa	399	401
Dt. Babcock	170	170
Deutsche Bank	514.40	514
Dresdner Bank	306.50	312
Feldmuehle	224	222.50
Harpener	455.50	456
Henkel	517	518
Hochtief	720	731
Hoechst	298.50	302.80
Hoesch	231.80	224.50
Holzmann	632	650
Horten	225	230
Hussel	471	472
IWKA	264	266
Kali + Salz	196.50	196.40
Karstadt	509	505
Kaufhof	419	410
KHD	180	185
Kloeckner Werke	162	167.50
Krupp Stahl	158	161
Linde	800	799.50
Lufthansa	158	161.50
MAN	280	286
Mannesmann	232	228
Metallgesell	407	410
Muench Rueck	2230	2145
Nixdorf	303	301.50
PKI	664	665
Porsche	754	755
Preussag	278	281
PWA	284	282.50
RWE	248	250.50
Rheinmetall	444.50	440
Schering	622	624
SEL	383	381.50
Siemens	525.80	531.50
Thyssen	221.50	220
Varta	350	357
Veba	288.50	291.40
VEW	170	170.50
Volkswagen	328.50	340
Wella	592	600

Commerzbank Index: 1666.50
Previous: 1670.80
FAZ Index: 559.64
Previous: 560.10

Helsinki

	Close	Prev.
Amer A	145	148
Enso-Gutzeit	41.80	41.40
Finnish Sugar	82	83
K.O.P.	58	59
Kymmene	141	144
Nokia	130	130
Pohjola	375	376
Stockmann	295	297
Utd Paper	139	139
Wartsila	385	385

Unitas Index: 794.10
Previous: 783.90

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Bk East Asia	21.40	21.50
Cathay Pacific	9.75	9.80
Cavendish Int'l	3.70	3.725
Cheung Kong	10.30	10.50
China Light Pwr	14.40	14.10
Dairy Farm Int'l	6.10	6.15
Hang Lung Dev	6.25	6.15
Hang Seng Bank	32.75	32.50
Henderson Land	6.50	6.50
HK Air Eng.	17	16.70
HK China Gas	18.80	18.70
HK Electric Hdgs	7.55	7.45
HK Land	11.30	11.20
HK Realty Trust	5.65	5.60
HK Shang Bank	7.50	7.40
HK Shai Hlts	6.25	6.20
HK Telecomm	5.35	5.25
HK-TVB	1.32	1.28
HK Ferry	6.85	6.85
Hutch Whampoa	10.50	10.60
Hysan Dev	1.57	1.56
Jardine Math.	19.70	19.60
Jardin Strat Hdg	13.10	13.20
Kowloon Motor	9.35	9.40
Mandarin Orient	5.45	5.50
Miramar Hotel	8.85	8.75
New World Dev	14.60	14.50
SHK Props	14.40	14.30
Stelux	3.325	3.35
Swire Pac A	21.40	21.50
Tai Cheung Pros	4.925	4.925
Wharf Hold.	10.90	10.80
Wing On Co	6.80	6.85
Winsor Ind.	9.80	9.70
World Int'l Hdgs	5	5

Hang Seng Index: 3088.68
Previous: 3058.95

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	1775	1725
Altech	9700	9700
Anglo American	7600	7500
Barlows	3475	3375
Blyvoor	1275	1275
Buffels	5700	5700
GFSA	6850	6850
Harmony	2360	2375
Hiveld Steel	1680	1715
Kloof	3575	3550
Nedbank	N.Q.	—
Rusplat	5450	5450
SA Brews	3135	3075
St Helena	3225	3150
Sasol	975	945
Welkom	2000	2000
Western Deep	12350	12500

Composite Stock Index: 2359
Previous: 2320

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp $	18⅝	18½
Allied Lyons	480	481
Anglo Am Gd $	70⅝	70⅝
Ass Brit Foods	340	338
Asda-MFI Gp	141½	146
BAA	338	330½
Barclays	454	452
Bass	967	968
B.A.T.	546	548
Beecham	583	580
Blue Circle	547	545
Boc Group	512	508
Boots	253	255
Bowater Ind	465	456
British Aero.	545	543
Brit Airways	180	177½
British Gas	176	176½
BP	277	280½
British Telec.	269	268
BTR	357	361
Burmah	557	540
Cable Wireless	454	454
Cadbury Schw	344	341
Charter Cons	492	489
Commercial U	378½	379
Cons Gold Fd	14⅛	14 11/32
Cookson Gp	311½	312
Courtaulds	301	297
Dalgety	377	375
De Beers	13⅝	13¾
Dixons	155	156
Driefontein $	9⅝	9⅝
Fisons	291	295
Freegold $	7⅛	7⅛
Gatwal	166½	162
Gen Accident	960	965
GEC	236	233½
GKN	378	378
Glaxo	12 49/64	12 47/64
Grand Met	544	533
GRE	216	212½
Guinness	487	483
GUS	14 3/64	16
Hanson	181½	181
Hawker	679	675
ICI	11⅜	11⅝
Jaguar	327	325
Land Sec	565	570
Legal Gen Gp	325½	325
Lloyds Bank	341	338
Lonrho	338	341
Lucas	667	661
Marks & Sp	168	166½
Maxwell Com	219	213
Metal Box	333	325
Midland Bank	449	449
Nat. West Bk	593	594
Pearson	715	710
P and O	595	594
Pilkington	238	238
Plessey	229	228
Prudential	381	381
Racal Elec	287	281½
Randfontein $	57½	58½
Rank	915	912
Reed Internat.	465	462
Reuters	725	725
Rolls-Royce	177½	177½
Royal Dutch	36⅝	36⅞
RTZ	539	538
Saatchi	417	407
Sainsbury	218	220
Sears Holding	121	119
Shell	439	439
STC	316	311
Std Chart Bk	481	483
Storehouse	189	175

Madrid

	Close	Prev.
Sun alliance	11 31/64	11 17/32
Tate and Lyle	247	249
Tesco	158	157
Thorn Emi	724	725
T.I. Group	467	469
Trafalgar Hse	372	362
THF	294	288
Ultramar	305	301
Unilever	525	530
Utd Biscuits	339	339
Vickers	186	188
War Loan 3½ £	40	39⅝
Wellcome Gp	477	479
Woolworth	266	267

F.T. 30 Index: 1715.60
Previous: 1706.40
F.T.S.E. 100 Index: 2083.50
Previous: 2075.80

	Close	Prev.
Banco Bilbao	1133	1138
Banco Central	950	950
Banco Santander	842	842
Banesto	948	948
CEPSA	464	460
Dragados	448	461
Expl. Rio Tinto	278	265
Hidroelec. Esp.	81.25	80.50
Iberduero	109	108.50
Telefonica	183.75	183.25

General Index: 272.22
Previous: 270.81

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Banco Comm	3830	3850
Bastogi	352	354
Ciga hotels	4290	4319
CIR	5625	5585
Cred Ital	1899	1915
Eridania	5690	5690
Ferruzzi Fin.	2088	3032
Ferruzzi Agr.	1980	2082
Fiat	9251	9291
Generali	41300	41620
IFI	18010	18150
Italcem	11500	11530
Italgas	2215	2201
Italmobiliare	14290	14300
Mediobca	20535	20595
Montedison	2017	2025
NBA	1620	1620
Olivetti	9100	9250
Pirelli	3063	3078
RAS	40920	40950
Rinascente	4737	4770
Saipem	2720	2720
SIP	2652	2650
SME	3838	3870
Snia	2545	2451
Standa	24880	26900
Stet	3150	3267
Toro	20055	20300

a: x100.
MIB Index: 986
Previous: 995

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Accor	604	604
Air Liquide	592	584
Alsthom Atl.	494	490
Av Dassault	692	700
Bancaire	515	530
BIC	740	722
Bongrain	3105	3101
Bouygues	575	578
BSN-GD	663	662
Carrefour	3230	3210
Cerus	418	420.70
C.G.E.	398	385
Chargeurs	1311	1349
Club Med	513	518
Darty	834	831
Elf-Aquitaine	428	426
Europe 1	701	710
Gen. Eaux	1636	1672
Hachette	317	321
Havas	747	756
Imetal	370	363
Lafarge Coppee	1489	1490
Legrand	3520	3480
Oreal (L')	4025	3995
L.V.M.H.	3985	4030
Matra	263	266.30
Merlin Gerin	3890	3870
Michelin	200	200.50
Moulinex	128.60	130
Occidentale	847	842
Paribas	465	465
Pernod-Ricard	1285	1276
Perrier	1649	1648
Peugeot	1587	1585
Printemps (Au)	481	482
Radiotechnique	694	690
Redl. St. Louis	1190	1204
Redoute (La)	3240	3226
Roussel Uclaf	1506	1527
Saint Gobain	532	525
Sanofi	776	780
Skis Rossignol	1026	1044
Societ. Generale	478	474
Suez	321	321
Telemecanique	4550	4550
Thomson-CSF	231	234
Total	411.40	412
Valeo	580	580

Bourse trend index: — 0.41%
Previous: + 1.82%

Sao Paulo

March 6

	Close	Prev.
Banco do Brazil	1.75	1.72
Bradesco	0.10	0.09
Brahma	0.25	0.26
Paranapanema	0.42	0.39
Petrobras	3.47	3.48
Varig	0.19	0.22

Bovespa Index: 55365
Previous: 53961

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Cerebos	5.85	5.75
City Dev.	3.48	3.46
DBS	N.Q.	8.45
Fraser Neave	7.70	7.80
Genting	5.25	5.20
Harrisons Plant	2.14	2.14
How Par	3.34	3.30
Hume	N.Q.	—
Inchcape	5.55	5.45
Keppel	3.42	3.40
KL Kepong	3.38	3.36
Lum Chang	1.15	1.11
Malayan Banks	4.58	4.60
OCBC	8.45	8.40
OUB	3.40	3.42
OUE	6.55	6.45
Sembawang	4.08	4.12
Shangri-la	7.75	7.60
Sime Darby	3.50	3.44
SIA	13.40	13.40
S'pore Land	9.05	9.05
S'pore Press	6.50	6.20
S. Steamship	2.35	2.32
S. Trading	N.A.	2.40
UOB	5.95	5.75
United Overseas	1.79	1.79

Straits Times Ind.: 1132.44
Previous: 1119.91

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
AGA	258	255
Alfa Laval	320	315
Asea	435	440
Astra	265	256
Atlas Copco	345	342
Electrolux	319	318
Ericsson	411	404
Esselte	211	211
Handelsbanken	167	166
Pharmacia	199	193
Norsk Hydro	162.50	160
Saab-Scania	230	230
Sandvik	420	420
SCA	200	200
S-E. Banken	184	185
Skandia Int	246	241
Skanska	470	470
SKF	488	480
Stora	402	398
SwedishMatch	143	143
Volvo	461	465

Affaersvaerlden: 1109.50
Previous: 1097.90

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ANZ	5.48	5.50
BHP	7.48	7.58
Boral	3.30	3.35
Bougainville	2.85	2.84
Coles Myer	8.10	8.16
Comalco	3.87	3.86
CRA	8.66	8.66
CSR	4.08	4.11
Dunlop	4.44	4.46
Elders IXL	2.89	2.91
ICI Australia	6.36	6.38
Magellan	2	2
MIM	1.86	1.91
Nat Aust Bank	6.46	6.46
News Corp	11.70	11.70
N Broken Hill	2.42	2.44
Poseidon	2.55	2.55
QCT Resources	1.10	1.10
Santos	3.75	3.78
Thomas Nation	3.22	3.25
Western Mining	5.04	5.10
Westpac Banking	5.44	5.52
Woodside	2.24	2.26

All Ordinaries Index: 1587.80
Previous: 1512.90

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	715	713
Asahi Chemical	1180	1190
Asahi Glass	2120	2170
Bank of Tokyo	1680	1710
Bridgestone	1370	1390
Canon	1580	1590
Casio	1440	1450
Citoh	1060	1070
Dai Nippon Print	2400	2400
Daiwa House	1960	1970
Daiwa Securities	2400	2460
Fanuc	5600	5450
Fuji Bank	3570	3550
Fuji Photo	3210	3280
Fujitsu	1450	1450
Hitachi	1610	1610
Hitachi Cable	1170	1150
Honda	1970	2000
Ito Yokado	3490	3470
Japan Air Lines	15900	15900
Kajima	2330	2300
Kansai Power	4780	4800
Kawasaki Steel	950	937
Kirin Brewery	1870	1880
Komatsu	1230	1220
Kubota	1080	1070
Kyocera	4680	4730
Matsu Elec Inds	2380	2400
Matsu Elec Wks	1780	1810
Mitsubishi Bank	3210	3220
Mitsubishi Kasei	1118	1120
Mitsubishi Elec	1080	1070
Mitsubishi Hvy	1150	1130
Mitsubishi Corp	1580	1570
Mitsui and Co	1140	1140
Mitsukoshi	2350	2380
Mitsumi	1070	1050
NEC	1810	1810
NGK Insulators	1340	1290
Nikko Securities	1990	2020
Nippon Kogaku	1210	1230
Nippon Oil	1780	1740
Nippon Steel	934	918
Nippon Yusen	905	900
Nissan	1470	1440
Nomura Sec	3600	3490
NTT	1630a	1620a
Olympus Optical	1170	1190
Pioneer	3020	3020
Ricoh	1140	1160
Sanyo Elec	865	855
Sharp	1170	1180
Shimazu	1370	1370
Shinetsu Chem	1540	1560
Sony	7050	6950
Sumitomo Bank	3600	3600
Sumitomo Chem	981	995
Sumi Marine	1440	1450
Sumitomo Metal	815	807
Taisei Corp	1850	1760
Taisho Marine	1400	1400
Takeda Chem	2350	2340
TDK	4050	4060
Teijin	840	847
Tokyo Marine	2350	2260
Tokyo Elec Pwr	6990	6840
Toppan Printing	1910	1930
Toray Ind.	925	924
Toshiba	1220	1200
Toyota	2460	2500
Yamaichi Sec	1930	1950

a: x1000.
Nikkei 225: 31937.94
Previous: 31876.86
New Index: 2427.10
Previous: 2426.34

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Adia	7775	7900
Alusuisse	960	960
Bank Leu	3150	3125
Brown Boveri	2730	2750
Ciba Geigy	3265	3250
Credit Suisse	2775	2775
Electrowatt	2750	2730
Georg Fischer	1470	1450
Hoffman R. Baby	13950	13950
Interdiscount	3750	3650
Jacob Suchard	7440	7570
Jelmoli	2400	2400
Landis Gyr	1220	1240
Moevenpick	5475	5300
Nestle	7175	7160
Oerlikon-B	1175	1175
Pargesa Holding	1550	1545
Sandoz	1905	1900
Schindler	5325	5225
Sulzer	450	453
Surveillance	4875	4930
Swissair	1060	1050
SBC	331	336
Swiss Reinsur	1660	1650
Swiss Volksbank	1740	1740
Union Bank	3240	3255
Winterthur	4210	4180
Zurich Ins	1880	1870

SBC Index: 585.00
Previous: 584.90

Toronto — March 7

Canadian stocks via AP

Sales	Stock	High	Low	2 P.M.	Chg.
6995	Abti Prce	$19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
3080	Agnico E	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
186740	Air Canada	$12⅝	12¼	12⅛	— ⅛
32863	Alt Energy	$17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ¼
1331	Alta Nat	$16	15¾	16	— ⅛
139180	A Barick	$27⅝	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
1743	Atco I f	$9⅝	9¼	9¼	
104943	BCE Inc	$37⅞	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
8221	BCED	360	355	360	+ 5
35329	BP Canada	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
193060	Bank N S	$15⅛	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
1300	Baton	$13¼	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
45377	BCE Mobl	$32⅛	31⅞	32	
18100	Bralorne	38	36	37	+ 1
4100	Bramalea	$30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
12643	BC Phone	$29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅛
100	Brunswk	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
145221	CAE	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
380	CCL B f	$10⅝	10½	10½	
5000	Cambior	$14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
4649	Campeau	$17⅛	16⅞	17	
9720	C Nor West	$8	8	8	+ ⅛
6400	C Packrs	$15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
69445	Cl Bk Com	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
950	CP Forest	$47½	47¼	47½	+ ¼
191946	CP Ltd	$23	22¾	22⅞	
63568	CTire A f	$20	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
1565	C Util B	$18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
17225	Cantor	$27⅛	27	27	
296	Cara	$16	16	16	— ⅛
1775	Celanese	$32½	32⅛	32⅛	+ ¼
600	Celanes 1 p	$31	30	30	
40300	Cineplex	$18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
156869	Corona A f	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
800	Crownx	$13	13	13	
16704	Denison A p	$6	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
37379	Denison B f	$5½	5¼	5⅜	
300	Derlan	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7430	Dicknsn A f	$7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
2180	Dicknsn B	$7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
36799	Dofasco	$29⅛	28⅞	29	— ⅛
204	Du Pont A	$27½	27¼	27¼	
3817	Dylex A f	$12	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2902s	Equity Svr A	450	435	445	+10
600	FCA Intl	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
14858	FPI Ltd	$9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
362811	Ficnbrdge	$30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
3607	Fed Ind A	$17	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
108300	Fed Pion	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
500	F City Fin	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
2576	Fiet CCan A	$19½	19¼	19¼	
1658	Fiet C fav	$21⅛	21¼	21⅛	
500	Gendis A	$20½	20	20	— ½
1700	GE Canada	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
1350	Gibraltar	$11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
4800	Goldcorp f	$6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
4034	Hayes D	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
18935	Hees Intl	$29⅝	29¼	29⅜	— ⅛
77937	Hemlo Gld	$13⅞	13	13⅛	
7300	Hollinger	$14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
10906	H Bay Co	$25⅞	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
48095	Imasco L	$30⅝	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
3650	Inland Gas	$13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
78100	Intl Thom	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
1171	Interhome	$46	45⅞	46	
34	Ipsco	$20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
28100	Ivaco A f	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
50900	Ivaco B	$12	12	12	+ ⅛
37640	Jannock	$21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
4903	Kerr Add	$23	22⅞	22	+ ⅛
37846	Labatt	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
5000	Loblaw Co	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8280	Magna A f	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
140522	Mclan H X	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
19665	Maritime f	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
181616	Mark Res	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
22508	Minnova	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
4448	Molson A f	$33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
591	N-W Gr	470	470	470	
5700	Noranda F	$15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
149532	Noranda I	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
2877	Norcen	$22	21⅞	21⅞	

Montreal — March 6

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
281557	Bank Mont	$28⅞	28⅛	28⅞	+ ¼
5052	BombrdrA	$12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
36061	BombrdrB	$12⅞	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
7450	CB Pak	$22	20⅞	21	+ 1¼
7600	Cascades	$06⅞	06⅞	06⅞	+ ⅛
10404	DomTxtA	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
5500	Memotec	$10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
23500	MntTrst	$19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
278006	NatBk Cda	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
10122	Noverco	$11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
96455	Power Corp	$15⅝	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
12437	Provigo	$10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
3700	SteinbrgA	$35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	+ ⅛
25775	Videotron	$15⅛	15⅛	15½	

Total Sales 6,819,568 shares.

	Close	Previous
Industrials Index:	1,596.82	1,581.73

SATIRE IN WORDS AND PICTURES
DOONESBURY
DAILY IN THE IHT

Tuesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 3 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Chg'e

SPORTS

Recruiters Extending Their Reach

The Feeder System for High School Athletics Has Become Sprawling Network

By William C. Rhoden
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As an eighth grader at Marcus Garvey Elementary School in Chicago, Rashard Griffith should be enjoying a relatively simple life. Instead, he and his mother have spent the last eight weeks screening phone calls and dodging an expanding contingent of recruiters and reporters.

Griffith's problem is also his gift: he is a talented, 6-foot, 10-inch (2.08-meter) basketball player who, at the age of 14, has been the object of an intense recruiting battle among Chicago high school coaches.

Elaine Griffith considered changing her number after one caller asked for "Joe." When she said that no one named Joe lived in her home, the caller asked, "Well, is there anyone in the house who's 6-10?"

Second in a series

Not only do Griffith's games attract virtually all the coaches from the city's major high school basketball programs, but the young center has already received questionnaires from 50 colleges that want to monitor his progress.

Griffith's case may be a particularly dramatic example of the scope of the modern-day recruiting process, but it is more rule than exception in a system that is identifying and refining athletic talent at increasingly younger ages.

The feeder system for high school athletics is a sprawling network of youth leagues, camps, clubs, clinics and scholastic leagues. It all serves to separate large pools of participants, first by age, then by ability, helping to move young people from one level of competition to the next.

Traditionally, entry-level training in basketball, baseball and football, usually beginning around age 8, has been provided by national organizations like the YMCA and the YWCA, the Catholic Youth Organization, the Boys Club of America, and the Police Athletic League, and by municipal park and recreation departments. In hockey, which has regional rather than national popularity, children play in community-sponsored leagues, many of which are fiercely competitive.

With its long reach, the feeder system passes down the competitiveness — and the rewards of success — from older age groups to younger, causing many children to focus more on sports and less on academics.

And as high schools emulate colleges in an effort to produce competition-ready talent, the misadventures that have tarnished intercollegiate athletics begin to turn up in the secondary and junior high school programs that feed them. Consider the following:

- The Massillon (Ohio) High School football program, famous for a tradition going back to Paul Brown, who coached there, was placed on two-year probation in 1987 and banned from playoffs by the Ohio State Athletic Association for recruiting violations.
- Evansville Catholic High School in Indiana was placed on probation last August when it was discovered that boosters had improperly induced Chris Robinson, a 6-9 basketball player, to move from Grayville, Ill., to Evansville by offering his father a job at a local car dealership.

"The adoption of professional values at every level of the sports feeder system is destructive to social values generally," said Larry Hawkins, the director of the Institute for Athletes and Education at the University of Chicago and a former high school coach.

Of all the team-sport athletes who flow through the feeder system into high school and then college, the basketball player perhaps best illustrates how the pipeline operates.

Because it requires minimal financial investment and offers such great potential of financial return, basketball, especially in larger cities, has a voluminous, unregulated network of coaches, agents, scouting services and a curious variety of benefactors, who invest in talented but financially strapped athletes. The networks in New York City and Chicago perhaps best typify big-city methods of refining basketball talent.

In New York, about 100 privately run clubs operate basketball programs, with players starting as early as age 9. About 25 of these are highly competitive, but the city's best talent is concentrated in only 2: the Riverside Church program in Manhattan, established by Ernie Lorch in 1961, and the Gauchos, established in the Bronx eight years later by Lou d'Almeida. Both Lorch and d'Almeida are successful businessmen who have used their resources to build amateur basketball empires.

With its long reach, the feeder system passes down the competitiveness — and the rewards of success — from older age groups to younger, causing many children to focus more on sports and less on academics.

For the last decade, practically every prominent basketball player to emerge from New York City has come through either Riverside or the Gauchos: Mark Jackson, Rod Strickland, Chris Mullin, Walter Berry, Dwayne Washington, and Kenny Smith, all now in the National Basketball Association.

The competition between these programs for players is intense, and there have been cases of players switching back and forth, sometimes for sneakers and sometimes for what many suspect to be financial remuneration. Both Riverside and the Gauchos say they do not make payments to players.

Those two clubs are located in economically depressed areas, and both have as their primary attraction substantial funding from Lorch and d'Almeida. Each team plays an extensive summer schedule, including travel throughout the United States and overseas. Riverside has been to the Soviet Union three times; the Gauchos have been to Puerto Rico and Israel.

In some cases, the clubs have paid all or part of certain players' tuition at private schools. For example, Strickland, now with the New York Knicks, grew up in the Bronx and began playing with the Gauchos in fourth grade. When he needed to improve his high school grades to get into college, the Gauchos paid his tuition at Oak Hill Academy in Virginia. Strickland went on to play college basketball at DePaul.

"I do a lot of things for them," d'Almeida said. "If they are in trouble, they come to us; if they need tuition, they come to us."

As a result, these organizations in many cases have replaced the New York high school coaches, particularly ones in the public schools, as the primary coordinators of the college recruiting process.

By contrast, in Chicago, a city distinguished by a tight bond between elementary and high school programs (the Chicago school system does not have junior high schools as such), the YMCA's Biddy Basketball program is the city's most popular at the entry level. Competition begins at age 4. The Biddy program is supplemented in the summer by highly organized park teams, which are supported by housing-project teams.

The smart high school coaches in Chicago position themselves as park supervisors or work as counselors in the projects and cultivate close ties with elementary school coaches. Rashard Griffith's elementary school coach is also the assistant coach at Martin Luther King High School, and the young star has decided to attend that school next fall.

Since 1981, Chicago students have been free to attend the high school of their choice, including magnet schools for students with specialized interests. King High, for example, specializes in radio and television and business education. Sonny Cox, the school's head coach, is also a guidance counselor, and he said he has tried to attract a spectrum of students. But he added: "I just made sure some of them were 6-9."

In smaller cities, towns and rural areas across the country, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth graders usually participate in grade-school and junior high programs that prepare them for high schools. The intensity with which they are prepared depends on the sport's popularity in their regions.

"Being a high school coach at certain high schools in Indiana is better than being a head coach at some Division I schools," said Tom Konchalski of New York City, the publisher of a high school scouting report. "They have no teaching duties; what he has to do is develop a basketball program for the whole town, from grade three and up."

In the last decade, regional differences have been blurred by the advent of national camps that attract top players and coaches from all over. There are six major camps that focus primarily on 15- to 18-year-old players. Practically every major college basketball program offers a summer camp geared to players from ages 8 through 13.

Basketball is not alone in what some fear is an increasingly mercenary system by which coaches and parents try to improve their own situations through young athletes. The zeal for high school hockey in Minnesota is comparable to the Hoosiers' mania for basketball and the Texans' pride in football.

"High school hockey has become a business," said Wayne Nelson, the high-school coach in Blaine, Minnesota. "You don't see kids just playing for pleasure and relaxation anymore; there's always a purpose."

As the system becomes more refined, the aspiring hockey player must progress through tiers of highly regimented youth leagues and camps. And by the time a basketball player is beginning rigorous competition at age 9, his hockey counterpart in Minnesota or Massachusetts has been skating for seven years and playing a 30- to 40-game Mite or Pony League schedule for four years.

Many coaches see a correlation in hockey, absent in basketball, between staggering sums of money invested in the sport and parental pressure. The cost of outfitting a young hockey player can reach $1,000, and the cost of ice time averages $500 per year for one youngster.

"Then you start talking about traveling and incidental expenses, plus tournament fees, spring leagues and camps," said Ray Dahlof, the coach at Osseo High School in Osseo, Minn. "Some families have two and three boys. A lot of my friends with kids will take out new MasterCards and Visas, and pay it off at the end of the year."

The payoff may be a coveted college scholarship.

Baseball, like hockey, has a highly regimented system that is primarily outside the schools. There are 15 national organizations — including Little League and Babe Ruth, American Legion, National Police Athletic and Pony leagues — that have local branches offering competition beginning at age 6 with instruction on the hand-eye coordination connected to batting.

In the town of Jasper, Indiana, where the youth league has 600 players, Ray Howard, the high school coach, said, "Ask them why and they say, 'My mom and dad want me to play.' It's almost like it's un-American not to play if you have the inclination."

Even more regimented than baseball is football, and it has become even more so in the last 10 years with the advent of specialty camps: skill camps for runners and linemen, passing camps for quarterbacks. At a national level, the most popular entry-level organization has been Pop Warner, an organization divided into eight categories by weight with 4,000 teams and 200,000 participants in eight regions of the country.

A city usually has its own private or city-sponsored organization leading up to high school competition, although Catholic schools in cities like Chicago, Detroit, and New York use elementary schools as minor leagues. In Chicago's Catholic league system, a player might begin inter-school competition in the fifth grade. Recruiting battles among the Catholic high schools begin in the sixth grade and escalate in the seventh.

As the long reach of the feeder system has taken in greater numbers of players at earlier ages, young athletes have become more goal-oriented, and more eager to enter the system.

But there is a price to be paid.

"Too many kids are missing out on growing up and living," said Ray Howard, the baseball coach at Jasper (Indiana) High School. "You've got all the success trickling down from the top to the bottom, but the heat, and the pressure to excel is trickling down, too. Somewhere, something has to break. Someone has to suffer."

Next: High school as a job.

George Widman/AP

Bruce Blake, left, blocking a shot by Chris Brooks in the Atlantic 10 semifinal upset.

Penn State Tops No. 13 West Virginia

The Associated Press

West Virginia, ranked 13th in The Associated Press basketball poll, was upset by Penn State, 86-64, Monday night in the semifinals of the Atlantic 10 tournament in Philadelphia.

In other Monday night games, four more teams won conference tournaments and automatic bids to the 64-team NCAA tournament: La Salle in the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference, Loyola Marymount in the West Coast Athletic Conference, South Alabama in the Sun Belt Conference and George Mason in the Colonial Athletic Association.

Junior center Ed Fogell scored 28 points as Penn State (19-10) beat West Virginia (25-4) for only the third time in their last 18 games.

La Salle 71, St. Peter's 58: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Lionel Simmons scored 29 points as La Salle (25-6) won its second straight NCAA bid.

Loyola Marymount 75, Santa Clara 70: In San Francisco, junior guard Jeff Fryer scored eight of his team's 10 points in overtime victory as Loyola (20-10) won a second straight WCAC title.

South Alabama 105, Jacksonville 59: In Charlotte, North Carolina, Gabriel Estaba got a career-high 29 points and 13 rebounds as South Alabama (20-8) won its first SBC tournament.

George Mason 78, North Carolina-Wilmington 72: In Hampton, Virginia, Mike Hargett and Chuck Broadnax each made a three-point shot in overtime to help George Mason (20-10) gain the NCAA tournament for the first time.

SIDELINES

Griffith Joyner Wins U.S. Sullivan Award

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Florence Griffith Joyner, who set two world records and won three Olympic gold medals, Monday was voted the Sullivan Award winner for 1988 as the top U.S. amateur athlete.

Griffith Joyner, 29, of Los Angeles, joins her sister-in-law, Jackie Joyner-Kersee, on the list of Sullivan winners. Joyner-Kersee was the 1986 winner.

The 59th recipient of the award, which an athlete can receive only once, is the 35th track and field athlete, the ninth female and the 22d Californian to get the recognition.

W. German Yacht Leading in Tokyo

TOKYO (AP) — The West German yacht sailed by Susanne Meyer and Katrin Adlkofer took the lead Tuesday after seven races in the International Women's 470 Class Yacht Championships.

The German yacht moved into first place overall with 28.0 points by finishing third and second in two short-course events and seventh in a long race.

The U.S. yacht sailed by 1988 Olympic gold medalists Allison Jolly and Lynne Jewell was second with 28.5 points, with the Swedish yacht sailed by Olympic silver medalists Marit Soderstrom and Birgitta Bengtsson falling from first to third with 34.75 points.

For the Record

Mark Jackson, the New York Knicks' all-star guard, underwent arthroscopic surgery Monday afternoon to repair torn cartilage in his right knee and could be unable to play for six weeks. *(NYT)*

David Thio of the Ivory Coast, a super-lightweight boxer knocked out over the weekend, remained in a deep coma in Lyon. *(AP)*

Sven Goran Eriksson of Sweden is quitting as coach of the Italian soccer club Fiorentina to coach Benfica of Portugal. *(AFP)*

One student from Kobe University drowned and two others were missing after two university club boats, training for rowing races, flooded and tipped over in strong winds and high waves on a river in western Japan, police said. *(AP)*

Karl-Heinz Rummenigge of West Germany is retiring at the end of this soccer season. *(AFP)*

BOOKS

C.L.R. JAMES: The Artist as Revolutionary

By Paul Buhle. 197 pages. $35. Paperback. $13.95. Verso, 29 West 35th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

Reviewed by Edward W. Said

FOR several years I have been introducing students and friends to C.L.R. James's book, "The Black Jacobins: Toussaint l'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution." Originally published in 1938, it is a study of the great Haitian slave insurrection that began in 1791 and was directly influenced by the ideas and actions of the French Revolution of 1789. Readers who do not know of the book react with excitement and admiration. For in this brilliantly written and stirring masterpiece of historical writing one also encounters a genuinely heroic as well as tragic story. Toussaint is portrayed as the other majestic figure produced by the French Revolution (Napoléon is the first), an illiterate slave whose remarkable intellect and capacities for leadership won freedom for his downtrodden people, but whose failure either to take that people into his confidence or to realistically assess the realities of French imperialism brought about his defeat.

Who then is C.L.R. James? As Paul Buhle's excellent new biography makes clear, he is a centrally important 20th-century figure, a Trinidadian black whose life as a scholar of history, political activist, cricket player and critic, cultural maverick, restless pilgrim between the West and its former colonial possessions in Africa and America, is emblematic of modern existence itself. The son of a schoolteacher father and an unusually well-educated mother, C.L.R. (as he is called) was born in 1901, and very early in life established two of his life-long interests, voracious reading (especially in history and the English classics) and cricket, that most British of games, in which, however, non-British colonials have often excelled. As a player, James the writer was able to see in cricket a metaphor for art and politics, the collective experience providing a focus for group effort and individual performance. Years later, in his scintillating memoir of his life in cricket, "Beyond a Boundary" (1963), James devoted some of his finest pages to this theme.

Inevitably, then, he was led to the struggle for Trinidad's independence, and through that quickly entered local politics. As pamphleteer and speaker — two roles he played for 50 years in Britain, the Caribbean and the United States — James compelled attention for his eloquence, meticulously articulated analyses and fabulous memory. When he came to England in 1932, he wrote columns for the Manchester Guardian and began his career as a Trotskyist activist, also finding time to begin "The Black Jacobins," which he first put into dramatic form in 1936 as a play for Paul Robeson. He never accepted Robeson's Stalinist ideas, but despite this the two men remained good friends, alternating the parts of Toussaint and Dessalines (his lieutenant) in James's play.

No wonder that such a man compels our admiration, and no wonder then that in many ways he is the patron saint of much that is so rich and interesting about modern Caribbean writing. Writers as diverse as George Lamming, Wilson Harris, V.S. Naipaul, Eric Williams and Derek Walcott owe a great deal to James's vision, friendship and example. Despite its often telegraphic speed in rushing over James's personal elusiveness, Buhle's path-breaking work — attentive and scrupulous — is a major contribution.

Edward W. Said, who teaches English at Columbia University, is the author of "Orientalism" and "After the Last Sky." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This Week		Last Wk	Weeks on List
1	STAR, by Danielle Steel	1	2
2	THE SATANIC VERSES, by Salman Rushdie	1	5
3	THE EDGE, by Dick Francis	9	2
4	MIDNIGHT, by Dean R. Koontz	2	6
5	CAT'S EYE, by Margaret Atwood	6	3
6	THE SANDS OF TIME, by Sidney Sheldon	3	16
7	THE CARDINAL OF THE KREMLIN, by Tom Clancy	5	31
8	BILLY BATHGATE, by E.L. Doctorow		1
9	THE FORTUNE, by Michael Korda	13	2
10	RIVALS, by Janet Dailey	4	7
11	A SEASON IN HELL, by Jack Higgins	7	7
12	MUTATION, by Robin Cook	8	6
13	BREATHING LESSONS, by Anne Tyler	11	24
14	STORMING INTREPID, by Payne Harrison		2
15	THE LYRE OF ORPHEUS, by Robertson Davies	10	8

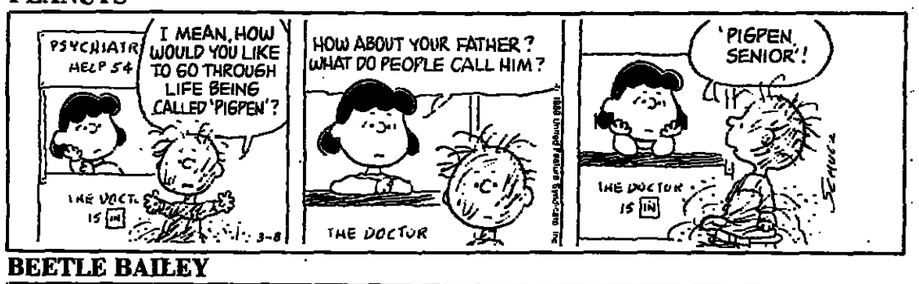
NONFICTION

1	ALL I REALLY NEED TO KNOW I LEARNED IN KINDERGARTEN, by Robert Fulghum	1	18
2	BLIND FAITH, by Joe McGinniss	2	6
3	THE BLOODING, by Joseph Wambaugh	6	3
4	A BRIEF HISTORY OF TIME, by Stephen W. Hawking	3	46
5	GRACIE, by George Burns	4	16
6	THE FIRST SALUTE, by Barbara W. Tuchman	5	21
7	"WHAT DO YOU CARE WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK?" by Richard P. Feynman with Ralph Leighton	9	11
8	LEGENDS, LIES, AND CHERISHED MYTHS OF AMERICAN HISTORY, by Richard Shenkman	10	5
9	THE LAST LION, by William Manchester	7	20
10	PARTING THE WATERS, by Taylor Branch	8	8
11	INUMERACY, by John Allen Paulos	15	2
12	CHILD STAR, by Shirley Temple Black	11	17
13	DON'T BEND OVER IN THE GARDEN GRANNY, YOU KNOW THEM TATERS GOT EYES, by Lewis Grizzard	14	16
14	A BRIGHT SHINING LIE, by Neil Sheehan	13	19
15	THE BOY WHO COULDN'T STOP WASHING, by Judith L. Rapoport	12	3

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS

1	WEALTH WITHOUT RISK, by Charles J. Givens	1	6
2	THE 8-WEEK CHOLESTEROL CURE, by Robert E. Kowalski	2	87
3	THE WAY THINGS WORK, by David Macaulay		5
4	THE DICTIONARY OF CULTURAL LITERACY, by E.D. Hirsch Jr., Joseph F. Kett and James Trefil	3	16
5	WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, (Simon & Schuster)	4	19

PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY

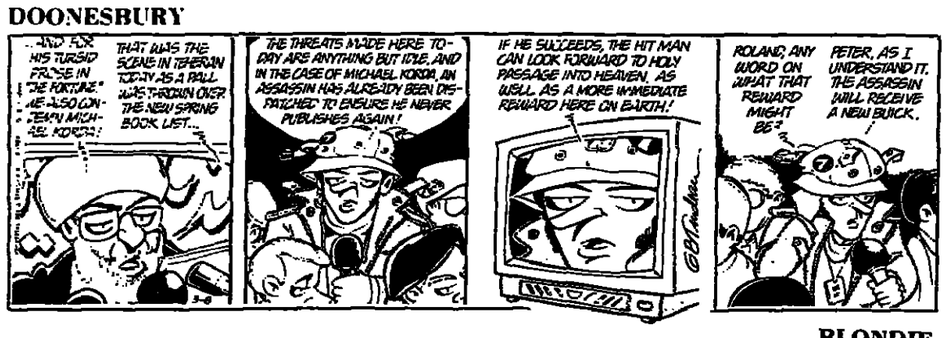
ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

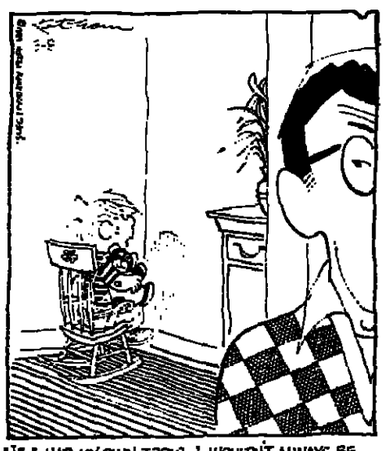
REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LISKY

NOROH

YORCAN

MUBHEL

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: UP TO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: HOIST PARTY BUTTON DETACH
Answer: He aimed to please, but he was this— A BAD SHOT

BLONDIE

SPORTS

A French Youth Fights Own Steroid War

By Samuel Abt
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Again he answered on the first ring. Jacques Sabatier insists that he does not sit at home next to the phone, but he does not sound convincing.

For months Jacques Sabatier has been awaiting a call from the French Cycling Federation, or the Ministry for Youth and Sports, or even the International Olympic Committee, all of which have received his courteous letters and thick dossier of medical reports.

Sabatier keeps busy. On a monthly take-home salary of 4,200 francs ($670), he recently has hired a lawyer, shuttled between his home in Nimes in the south of France and the cycling federation in Paris, paid for long hospital examinations and interviewed a dozen doctors.

"Only our innocence gives me the strength to contact so many professors in so many countries (3,000 francs for the telephone in one month)," he wrote to a government official last December.

Sabatier is waiting for justice, as he sees it, to be done. If the phone rings, the message will be simple: His son, Cyril, has been cleared of using steroids while he won the French junior bicycling championship last June, just before his 17th birthday. He is by far the youngest French rider to have tested positive for an illegal substance.

"What I want them to say is that Cyril was not guilty," Sabatier explained from Nimes. "What I want is that they should restore my son's honor."

Despite the continuing battle, "they" say no further action is possible. Officials at both the French federation and the ministry reaffirmed this month that all appeal procedures had been exhausted and that there was no reason to doubt the findings of a doping test administered around the world. Medical authorities echo their judgment.

In addition, there is the unspoken sentiment that, in a time of doping scandals, including the Ben Johnson case at the Olympics in Seoul and the controversy that surrounded Pedro Delgado's drug-tainted victory in the last Tour de France, no clemency can be shown.

So this month Sabatier hopes to increase the pressure by going on a hunger strike. Not until Friday, in the office of his lawyer in Paris, will Sabatier reveal whether he will sit outside the bicycling federation or the ministry and, by refusing to eat "as long as it takes," attempt to force a review of the case.

"Perhaps this will convince them that they must do the right thing," he said. "This is a question of honor."

It is, and a question of trust and sacrifice. These qualities underline the relationship between a bicycling prodigy — "My son is the only cyclist to have been champion of France for cadets and juniors, 60 victories overall, six regional championships. All that by cheating?" — and his father, a 37-year-old street sweeper in Nimes, who says quietly that he, too, was a competitive bicyclist in his youth.

"But not in Cyril's class, of course," Sabatier continued in a talk this week. "I won 40 races, rode first category, always tested negative. Then I married young and had to go to work. Holding a job and continuing to race didn't go together for me."

When the first of his two sons began to show promise as a racer, Sabatier became his tutor. As he wrote to Roger Bambuck, the French secretary of state for youth and sport, "For a long time I've studied training methods and diet and I've concentrated on that in my son's career ... I bought a scooter to help in his training ... and I paid for it out of my own pocket, but it's worth it for the passion and the results.

"I have paid 6,000 francs to a lawyer and the federation has made us travel to Paris three times. I would steal if I had to, but while there is a breath left in my body I will fight to prove the innocence of my son."

A dossier provided by Sabatier gave these details:

Riding for the Aix-en-Provence team last June 29, Cyril Sabatier easily won the first half of the championship for cyclists 16 to 18 years old by going off on a 45-kilometer (28-mile) breakaway during a road race in St. Etienne. Afterward, he provided the compulsory urine specimen, which was divided into two flasks; the first to be tested for illegal substances, the second to be tested if the first proved positive and an appeal was filed. No trace of illegal substances was found a week later when the test was performed.

On June 30, the boy won the second half of the event, a 9.2-kilometer race against the clock. Again he provided a urine specimen, then collected the gold medal and blue, white and red jersey given to France's national champions.

On Aug. 6, by registered mail from the federation, the boy was told that a July 6 test of his second specimen had revealed a level of testosterone, the natural male hormone, so far above what is regarded as normal that it is considered to be prima facie evidence of the use of anabolic steroids — synthetic and illegal derivatives of testosterone.

His level of testosterone to epitestosterone, a natural precursor of testosterone, was found to be eight to one. According to guidelines of the International Olympic Committee in force for nearly a decade, any ratio higher than 6 to 1 is considered to be proof of doping.

"Eight to one is too high to be a variant of normal," said Dr. Robert Voy, chief medical officer of the U.S. Olympic Committee. "Six to one is high, but that's where the level was set. The natural level would be closer to one to one."

Cyril Sabatier had the right to appeal for a second test. It was made Aug. 11, and confirmed the first.

After three hearings by the federation, a letter dated Sept. 22 informed him that his results in the junior championship had been invalidated, that he had been suspended until Dec. 29 and fined 1,200 francs and that he had to return the champion's medal and jersey.

"We will never return them," Jacques Sabatier said. "The jersey is pinned on the wall of our apartment, right next to the jersey Cyril won as a cadet. The medal is on the wall too."

Near them, Sabatier continued, is a trophy that his father, Roger, won in the 1953 Peace Race. "Three generations of racers," he said happily.

His defense is founded on the theory that the testosterone level in an adolescent fluctuates much more than in an adult and that, therefore, a finding above six to one may be natural during puberty. Supporting this, he offers a study written in the United States in 1972 and letters from French doctors.

Dr. Patrick Garandeau of Montpellier wrote, for example, after examining Cyril Sabatier, that "the levels of testosterone and epitestosterone are at a higher level than usual in a male, which is frequent in periods at the end of puberty."

His experience," the doctor added, "allows me to confirm that during puberty one often finds high levels of testosterone."

Other letters were more personal.

Dr. André Agot of Nimes wrote to Germain Simon, president of the cycling federation: "I am Cyril Sabatier's No. 1 supporter and treat him like my own son ... To accuse him of doping is an abominable injustice" because "he is above all honest and correct (which is rare these days)."

Agot continued that Cyril "and his father are vegetarians and even when Cyril is sick, he is treated homeopathically ... Cyril never takes so much as Vitamin C ... I am sure that Cyril was not drugged. Cyril is pure."

That is the official defense.

The unofficial defense is Sabatier's trust in his son. "Look," he said, "he told me he took nothing and I know he took nothing. All these races he has won and there was never a shadow. It is impossible to believe now. I know my son and I know how he trains and never will I believe that he took a drug if that is what he tells me."

With the start of a new season, Cyril Sabatier is back riding again, winning a race two weekends ago. But both father and son fear that his future, which once included hopes for the 1992 Olympics and then a professional career, have been compromised. It is uncertain whether the French cycling federation or a professional team will want to enlist a rider convicted of doping at 17.

"But there is still a way for us to have our honor restored," Jacques Sabatier said.

Not many others believe that.

At the start of the Paris-Nice race last Sunday, Kim Andersen, a Danish professional rider for the Z team, was asked about findings of excessive testosterone. Andersen has a certain expertise since he tested positive in 1987 despite his protests that his body naturally produced high amounts of the hormone.

Because it was his third conviction in three years, he was banned from the sport for life. The rules were changed during the winter to prohibit depriving a man of his livelihood, so Andersen is back racing after sitting out the 1988 season, "covered with shame."

He was unfamiliar with the Sabatier case but did not have to listen long before he began to shake his head mournfully.

"No way he can win," he said. "No way to fight it, no way at all."

'What I want them to say is that Cyril was not guilty. What I want is that they should restore my son's honor.'
—Jacques Sabatier, father of France's dethroned junior bicycling champion.

Bruno Bade

NFL in Europe By '90 Possible

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A springtime National Football League, based in Europe and composed partly of draft choices and backups, could be ready to start as early as next year, according to Mike Lynn of the Minnesota Vikings.

Lynn, the Vikings' general manager and a member of the NFL's long-range planning committee, said Monday he would press for a hard look at the creation of a new league when the NFL begins its annual meeting March 20.

Commissioner Pete Rozelle recently told Lynn's group, and the league's finance committee, to examine international expansion.

"We could rush into it and have it ready by 1990," Lynn said from Minneapolis. "Or we could take a more measured approach and have it in by 1991 or so."

Since the Vikings appeared in the NFL's first overseas game — a 1983 exhibition in London — foreign sales by NFL Properties, the league's marketing arm, have skyrocketed. They could hit $50 million in Britain alone this year.

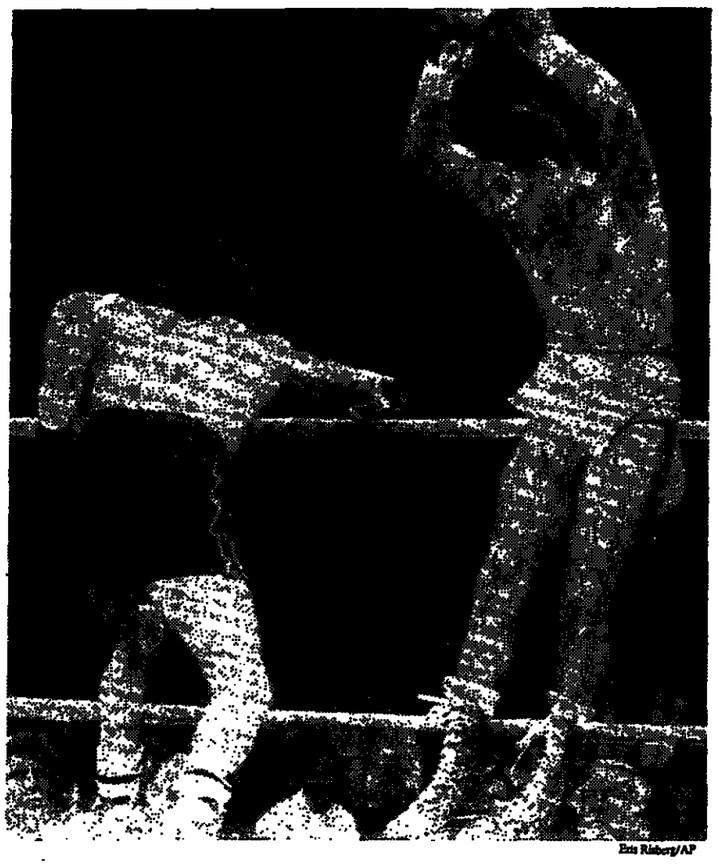
"The core question is who would own the teams," Lynn said. "How it's organized would be the key."

The new league probably would include several U.S.-based clubs and one in Japan. The players are expected to be Americans.

Lynn suggested everyone would earn the same salary, and that players such as third-string NFL quarterbacks would be able to avoid getting rusty.

■ 7 Cities Considered

"We would definitely look at London, Paris, possibly two cities in Germany, Barcelona, possibly a city in Scandinavia — Stockholm — and Rome," Lynn told the International Herald Tribune on Tuesday when asked about possible European sites for the teams.


Eric Risberg/AP

Leaping Toward a World Title

Hector Camacho, right, eluded the punch of Ray Mancini and became the World Boxing Organization's junior welterweight champion on a 12-round split decision Monday night in Reno, Nevada. Two judges, Doug Tucker (115-113) and Chuck Giampa (115-113), voted for Camacho in a decision loudly booed. The other judge, Keith MacDonald (116-112), voted for Mancini, the aggressor during the fight. There were no knockdowns.

Francis Implicates Official, Says Johnson Was Sabotaged

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TORONTO — Charlie Francis, the coach of Ben Johnson, testified Tuesday that the chairman of the Canadian Track and Field Association had agreed to try to give him advance warning if his agency instituted random drug testing before the Olympics.

The official, Jean-Guy Ouellette, who was outside the room where the Canadian government commission is holding an inquiry into the use of performance-enhancing drugs by athletes, denied the allegation.

Francis, as he ended the direct testimony portion of his appearance before the hearing, said Ouellette was "determined random testing not occur before the Olympic Games. He also went further and said if in fact random testing was put in he would attempt to become involved in the process so that we would find out and have some advance warning."

Random testing in Canada — while cheating went on elsewhere — would have been like disarming unilaterally, Francis said, adding that it would have been "the athletic equivalent of being nuked."

Francis had said earlier Tuesday that Johnson "is the best sprinter of all time, I'm convinced of that," although "anabolics played a role, as they did with his competitors."

Johnson has maintained he never knowingly used illegal drugs to enhance his performance. He is among some 30 witnesses to be called.

Francis had testified Monday that he believed sabotage caused Johnson to test positive for a steroid at the Olympics in Seoul.

He offered a detailed account of the events surrounding the positive test for the steroid stanozolol that cost Johnson his gold medal and world record in the 100-meter dash.

Francis told of the training period, complete with steroid treatments, leading up to the sprint events of the Olympics; of the race, which Johnson won in the apparent record time of 9.79 seconds, and of the events afterward. He gave his version of the scene after the race, during which, his testimony suggested, sabotage could have occurred.

"It made no sense for Ben to have had stanozolol in his system at that time," Francis said. He added that he held to the position he took last October in his only other public statement: that Johnson's test result could "only be explained by a deliberate manipulation of the testing process."

The period in question followed Johnson's victory. He was taken to a doping control room for a urine test, which was given to the top three finishers plus others selected at random. Johnson was there for about two hours, during which time he drank several bottles of beer.

And then there was the presence of a man whom Johnson suspected of complicity with sabotage, Francis said. The man's presence was not known to Francis or other Canadian Olympic officials until their first meeting with Johnson to inform him of the positive test results.

"I was totally shocked," Francis said, describing his reaction to the test. "I knew right away that something had to be dramatically wrong here."

Johnson had agreed, telling the group, "I knew there was something wrong that that guy."

"That guy," Francis said, was described by Johnson as a black man with medium-length hair who had been sitting on the floor near him in the doping control room while Johnson was waiting to produce his urine sample. Near both, on the floor, were Johnson's bottles of beer.

Francis testified that Johnson told him his view of the beers was sometimes obscured by people asking for autographs.

Francis said he later learned from Johnson that Olympic officials were apparently not abiding by procedures during that time.

Francis said Johnson told him of people asking for autographs, and of the temporary disappearance of Dr. Arne Lundqvist, a vice president of the International Amateur Athletic Federation, who was to have been supervising the test.

Francis said Lundqvist went to fetch a camera. "He wanted to take a picture with Ben," Francis said.

The presence of an unidentified person was acknowledged the next day by Don Wilson, an officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who had been hired to serve as Johnson's bodyguard, and Waldemar Matuszewski, Johnson's physiotherapist. But they described the man as white, with medium length hair.

Francis said his sabotage theory gained weight after a conversation at the lab with Dr. Arnold Beckett, a member of the International Olympic Committee medical commission, who told Francis that stanozolol could break down rapidly in the system, perhaps within an hour, and show up in a drug test.

That possibility has been disputed by many other doctors.

Earlier, Francis had said Johnson had used stanozolol only twice, in limited doses, because it caused stiffness in his muscles. He said Monday he was sure Johnson would not have taken the drug himself.

"So my feeling was," Francis said, "that if something was done in the doping control room it was done to Ben's drink, not to his urine sample." *(AP, NYT)*

Reuters-UPI

WHERE'S IT? — Van Snide found third as Boston's Wade Boggs lost the ball in Cincinnati's 12-4 victory in Winter Haven, Florida. In Port St. Lucie, the two New York teams met for the first time in four years, the Yankees beating the Mets, 6-4.

Hungary, France Face Tough Tests in Qualifiers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Hungary's major match-rigging and soccer bribery scandal has undermined its national team's preparations for Wednesday's World Cup clash with Ireland in Budapest.

Coach Bertalan Bicskei, who succeeded Gyorgy Mezey on Jan. 1 and became Hungary's sixth coach since the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico, has had to rule out 14 capped players from selection following the bribery investigations.

At least five of the 14 would have played against Ireland in their European qualifying group 6 encounter at the Nepstadion, where Hungary hopes to extend its seven-match unbeaten record against the Irish.

The match is vital as the group, dominated by Spain, already seems to have come down to a battle between Hungary and Ireland for the second qualifying spot for the finals next year in Italy.

Instead, Bicskei has put his trust in an inexperienced squad, including several of players he guided to the European under-18 championship in 1984.

But he said, "I would not have taken over this team unless I thought we had a real chance of reaching the World Cup finals. If we win, we will have five points from three games — four more than the Irish.

Two of Ireland's stalwarts, Liam Brady and Frank Stapleton, have been cut from that team by manager Jack Charlton.

In Glasgow, Scotland, home-field advantage is likely to prove crucial in the Scotland-France qualifier Wednesday night.

The French have not won in their last 14 away games, not since they beat Luxembourg nearly five years ago, and the probability of them ending that dismal run at Hampden Park is low.

"The main thing in our favor will be the Hampden crowd," said the Dundee United defender, Maurice Malpas, who should collect his 24th cap Wednesday.

"I get the feeling that the French temperament might not withstand 70,000 noisy Scots yelling us on."
(Reuters, AFP)

England v. Albania: A Journey Into the Unknown

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Paranoia is a heavy baggage for men who travel in hope.

England's soccer team has gone to Albania for Wednesday's World Cup qualifying match weighed down by phobias about the place, the people, the food and the prospects in this most hidden of European lands.

When the English trained last weekend in solitude at Bisham Abbey in the rolling countryside of their homeland, guards stood at the gates. Their duty was to keep out all comers lest someone turn out to be a spy or merely a journalist likely to pass secrets to Albania.

ROB HUGHES

By the time I met the players to fly to Tirana on Monday, their lips were sealed. Their manager had banned interviews after one of his most experienced players, defender Terry Butcher, had said that not only was the manager's job on the line, but that so were all the players.

"There is no doubt," said the manager, Bobby Robson, "that the pressure has reached a peak. It will take the heat off if the boys stop talking to newspapers.

"We have to handle the pressure and feel confident," he said. "It will be an awkward game, and we will be better off preparing for it quietly on our own."

Calm came a little late. For more than a year, since England first learned it must play in the last outpost of Stalinism, the journey has been treated as if it were a commando mission through a leper colony.

The commander-in-chief, Robson, knowing defeat in Tirana could sabotage England's chance of reaching the 1990 World Cup finals, pronounced this a case of last plane in, first plane home.

We have no way of assessing what the ordinary Albanian in the street thinks of this. Tirana is unlikely to have broadcast that England's millionaire footballers are forbidden to brush their teeth in the local water.

Similarly, though Albanian schoolboys may have press cuttings of such stars as Gary (or, as they spell it, Geeri) Lineker, they will not know why Roger Narbett has come.

Narbett, failed soccer apprentice, is now a chef and owner of a French restaurant in the gastronomic paradise of Birmingham, England's industrial motor city.

Narbett's baggage overflowed. There were chickens (dead) and pasta and green vegetables and spices. He was to save the players from having to endure the appalling Albanian diet.

This slight on Albanian cuisine is not mine. It came, injudiciously I would have thought, from Robson, who condemned the food, as well as the bumpy pitch in the spartan Qemal Stafa Stadium, when he visited the place four months ago.

He was there to watch Sweden struggle but cope in a World Cup qualifier in the same group, and pass on Swedish tales of two-hour airport delays while such pornographic literature as Vogue magazine was confiscated.

The difference between Swedes and Brits is timing. The Swedes went there, won, and complained afterward; English excuses were trotted out early enough to rile the opposition.

But that is the English. They still believe their soccer leads the world, and nothing will convince some British travelers that anyone not caught up in technological advancement is inferior.

In fact only one English soccer player, Lineker, has performed in Albania. On the basis of twice visiting there for European club matches for Barcelona, the thoughts of Gary Lineker have fed reams of newspaper speculation about the dirty play, the diabolical meatballs, the time-warped reliance on horse and cart, the spartan little stadium with neither electricity nor pylons.

"Gary left us in no doubt that Albania is a bad place to go," Robson said, as soon as England was drawn to play there.

Having seen for himself the Albania versus Sweden match, Robson said: "I expected the Albanians to be hard and ruthless, and they were.

The commander-in-chief, Robson, knowing defeat in Tirana could sabotage England's chance of reaching the 1990 World Cup finals, pronounced this a case of last plane in, first plane home.

"But they were more technical than I ever thought. They had Sweden in trouble and could have been two goals ahead before Sweden made a substitution and pulled the game round to win 2-1 in the last seven minutes."

Robson forced a smile. His team has had a wretched year, winning just four of 13 games and scoring only 11 goals — the most barren run in English history.

This time, with virtually the entire English First Division program abandoned last Saturday to rest precious players for the Albania struggle, Robson admitted that an early goal would settle the nerves and allow England to be the driving force.

But he knows that Albania is hard to break down. He knows, too, that the speed and opportunism of Arben Minga and Shehu in attack will threaten his sometimes ponderous defense.

He has seen how Albania, schooled in the ways of modern tactical sophistication that somehow passes England by, operates a system of three defenders, five in midfield, and two mobile front-runners.

And he prays that hepatitis, which last summer diminished Lineker, one of the world's sharpest strikers, has been exorcised. Also, that his goalie Peter Shilton, a magnificent last line of defense through 103 internationals, is not in his 40th year betrayed by slowing reflexes, possibly even failing eyesight.

In contrast, Albania has a goalkeeper on the way up: Halim Mersini has been called the "son of the eagle" after his swooping defiance in Poland last October. There it took a goal 13 minutes from time to defeat Albania.

Clearly, English encouragement lies not in technical superiority but in fitness and staying power. England waits and, seeing the team's discomfort, Shyqyr Rheli, the Albanian coach, issues a dire warning:

"I hope the England manager doesn't have to resign after our game," said the wily student of Italian and West German soccer.

"But," he added, "it is not my problem. For us to beat England will be the greatest sporting moment for our country. Our supporters will demand victory, and I am full of confidence."

And, smiling, Rheli concluded: "I don't think England's players are looking forward to Wednesday. It's a journey into the unknown for them."

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times.

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE
Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	39	19	.672	—
Philadelphia	31	27	.534	8
Boston	28	30	.483	11
Washington	25	31	.446	13
New Jersey	22	37	.373	17
Charlotte	15	43	.259	24
Central Division				
Cleveland	43	14	.754	—
Detroit	40	16	.714	2½
Milwaukee	36	19	.655	6
Atlanta	34	22	.607	8½
Chicago	34	22	.607	8½
Indiana	14	41	.261	27
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Utah	36	23	.610	—
Houston	32	25	.561	3
Dallas	28	27	.509	5
Denver	31	28	.525	5
San Antonio	14	45	.246	21
Miami	8	49	.140	22
Pacific Division				
L.A. Lakers	39	18	.684	—
Phoenix	37	20	.649	2
Seattle	35	21	.625	3½
Golden State	32	24	.571	6½
Portland	29	27	.518	9½
Sacramento	16	42	.276	23½
L.A. Clippers	11	48	.186	29

MONDAY'S RESULTS

Phoenix 32 23 26 29—110
Philadelphia 26 34 34 32—126

Horspace 10-19 1-1 21, Chambers 8-18 4-6 20, Gilliam 8-13 4-4 20, Barkley 13-24 5-10 31, Cheeks 5-14 3-4 21. Rebounds: Phoenix 53 (Horspace 11), Philadelphia 53 (Barkley 17). Assists: Phoenix 24 (K.Johnson 14), Philadelphia 29 (Cheeks 10).

Denver 33 31 22 26—112
Detroit 34 33 27 35—129

Dawkins 7-14 11-11 25, Adubato 6-9 9-15 22; Coghlan 11-23 5-6 27, Schayes 5-12 11-14 21. Rebounds: Denver 44 (Schayes 13), Detroit 62 (Hanson 19). Assists: Denver 27 (Lever 6), Detroit 23 (Thomas 9).

New Jersey 27 25 19 28— 99
Dallas 34 25 23 34—185

Harper 11-24 6-7 28, Daniels 6-14 6-12 20, Donaldson 5-7 10-12 20; Hinson 10-16 3-4 23, Cornes 5-11 3-4 14. Rebounds: New Jersey 53 (Hinson 14), Dallas 56 (Donaldson 22). Assists: New Jersey 23 (Morris 7), Dallas 19 (Davis 6).

Selected College Scores

EAST
Connecticut 94, Cent. Connecticut St. 55
SOUTH
Miami, Fla. 88, Fla. International 82
MIDWEST
Cleveland St. 98, Mo.-Kansas City 61
W. Illinois 68, Chicago St. 43
Notre Dame 76, Butler 69
SOUTHWEST
Arkansas 107, Houston 79
Southern Meth. 83, Cornell 58

TOURNAMENTS
Association of Mid-Continent Universities
First Round
E. Illinois 81, W. Illinois 67
Ill.-Chicago 90, N. Iowa 69
Valparaiso 53, Wis.-Green Bay 51
Atlantic 10 Conference
Semifinals
Penn St. 84, West Virginia 64
Rutgers 62, Temple 59, OT
Colonial Athletic Association Championship
George Mason 78, N.C.-Wilmington 72, OT
Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference Championship
La Salle 71, St. Peter's 58
Sun Belt Conference Championship
South Alabama 105, Jacksonville 59
West Coast Athletic Conference Championship
Loyola Marymount 75, Santa Clara 70, OT

AP College Poll

The Associated Press ranking (first-place votes from a panel of sportswriters and broadcasters; records through March 5; total points based on 20-19-18, etc.; previous rankings):

	Record	Pts	Pvs
1.Arizona (61)	26- 3	1315	1
2.Oklahoma (4)	26- 4	1236	4
3.Georgetown (1)	23- 4	1184	2
4.Illinois	25- 4	1065	8
5.Syracuse	25- 6	1013	6
6.Indiana	24- 6	1002	3
7.Duke	22- 6	895	9
8.Michigan	23- 6	864	10
9.North Carolina	24- 7	801	5
10.Missouri	24- 7	740	7
11.Seton Hall	25- 5	689	12
12.Stanford	24- 5	598	13
13.West Virginia	25- 3	429	15
14.Florida State	21- 6	355	16
15.Iowa	21- 8	338	11
16.Louisville	20- 8	332	14
17.N Carolina St.	20- 7	277	20
18.Nev.-Las Vegas	23- 7	272	18
19.Ball State	25- 2	161	19
20.St. Mary's, Calif.	25- 4	157	17

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
American League
BOSTON—Signed Jody Reed, shortstop, to a one-year contract.
FOOTBALL
National Football League
INDIANAPOLIS—Signed Tom Ramsey, quarterback.
MIAMI—Named Gary Stevens quarterback and passing coordinator.
N.Y. JETS—Signed Rob Sterling, strong safety.
PHOENIX—Agreed to terms with Gary Hogeboom, quarterback, on four-year contract.
PITTSBURGH—Named George Stewart special teams coach.
SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Robert Harper and John Hunter, linebackers, Eric Mickerson, safety, Rod Jones, tight end; Todd Santos, quarterback, and Dana Wright, running back.
Canadian Football League
WINNIPEG—Announced that Mike Riley, coach, has decided to stay with the team after earlier accepting the position of defensive coordinator at Stanford University.
HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BUFFALO—Traded Calle Johansson, defenseman, and a third-round pick in the 1989 draft to the Washington Capitals for Grant Ledyard, defenseman; Clint Malarchuk, goaltender, and a sixth-round pick in the 1991 draft.
HARTFORD—Traded Scot Kleinendorst, defenseman, to the Washington Capitals for Jim Thomson, right wing.
MINNESOTA—Traded Brian MacLellan, left wing, and fourth-round draft choice to Calgary for Perry Berezan, center, and Shane Churla, right wing.
N.Y. RANGERS—Sent Jim Latos, forward, to Denver, International Hockey League. Recalled Marcel Dionne, center, from Denver.
PITTSBURGH—Assigned Frank Pietrangelo, goaltender, and Richard Zemlak, right wing, to Muskegon, IHL.
TORONTO—Named John Brophy scout. Traded Ken Wregget, goaltender, to the Philadelphia Flyers for two first-round picks in the 1989 entry draft.
WASHINGTON—Signed Reggie Savage, center, to multiyear contract.
COLLEGE
LEWIS AND CLARK—Named Bob Gaillard basketball coach.
NEBRASKA—John Melton, linebacker coach, retired.
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY—Announced the resignation of Bob Goldshall, sports information director.
NORTHERN IOWA—Announced the resignation of Kimberly Mayden, women's basketball coach, and Jane McConnell, assistant women's basketball coach. Named John Jermier, associate athletic director, interim coach.
NOTRE DAME—George Stewart, assistant football coach, resigned to become special teams coach for Pittsburgh Steelers.
PITTSBURG—Named Bob Valesente assistant football coach.
RHODE ISLAND—Annette Lynch, women's basketball coach, resigned.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Named David Gibbs assistant football coach; Art Wilkins offensive coordinator; Rick Whitt defensive coordinator; Don Kirkpatrick, Carroll McCray, Stan Hixon and Brad Lawing assistant coaches. Retained Ray Gregory, assistant coach.
TENNESSEE STATE—Announced resignation of Larry Reid, basketball coach.
WASHINGTON ST.—Said Timm Rosenbach, quarterback, will forgo his final season of college eligibility to enter NFL draft.

BASEBALL

EXHIBITION SCORES
Cincinnati 12, Boston 4
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 3
Atlanta 4, Baltimore 2
Chicago White Sox 3, Pittsburgh 2, 10 innings
N.Y. Yankees 6, N.Y. Mets 4
Houston 5, Kansas City 4
Los Angeles 15, Montreal 12
Detroit 10, Texas 6
Toronto 6, Minnesota 4
Seattle 8, Cleveland 7
Oakland 8, Milwaukee 1
California 6, Chicago Cubs 4
San Diego 2, San Francisco 1

OBSERVER

The Way It Wasn't

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Suppose Babe Ruth had taken steroids instead of whiskey and beer:

Little Billy's eyes became as big as saucers when he looked up from his hospital bed and recognized the famous face gazing down upon him. "Golly, I never thought Babe Ruth would come to see a skinny little kid like me just because I came down with a bad case of the croup," he said.

"To tell you the truth, kid," said Babe Ruth, "in the old days before they shot me full of steroids I wouldn't have had the stamina to visit all the kids hospitalized with croup, quinsy and the five-day flu. In those days a kid in the hospital had to be dying before he rated a visit from yours truly."

"Gosh, Babe," said little Billy, "this is the greatest thrill — "

"Not to be impolite or nothing," said the Babe, "but having 20 more hospitals to visit before I'm due at the ball park, you can forget the gee-whiz stuff and just tell me how many home runs you want me to hit for you today."

Little Billy said he'd like the Babe to hit seven. Babe Ruth said seven would be really tough, since he probably wouldn't get to bat more than five times.

"So what I'll do is hit five homers and, on the last one, I'll break the Olympic sprint record for running from the batter's box to first base, then, after rounding home plate, I'll break the world weight-throwing record by heaving the catcher into the left field bleachers."

Suppose Ulysses S. Grant had been subjected to an FBI investigation when applying to enter the Union Army:

President Lincoln had come down from the United States's "temporary" capital at Yonkers, New York, to visit the remnants of his army encamped in Greenwich Village. As usual, General McClellan behaved as though he, not Lincoln, were commander in chief.

"General, we must accept the enemy's terms," said Lincoln. "Our army is demoralized by five years of avoiding combat."

"Nonsense," said McClellan. "All they need is one more good retreat. I shall lure this Grant to pursue us all the way to Albany, perhaps even to Buffalo, then snap the trap shut upon his rebel rabble."

"I think," said the gentle Lincoln, "it will be wiser to meet Grant at Kings County Court House. They say he is not a brutal man. Perhaps he will let our men keep their horses for the spring dismantling of the Union."

"Surrender?" cried McClellan. "I will never surrender as long as there is Buffalo to retreat to."

So it was Lincoln who went to Kings County Court House to hear Grant's terms. As he waited for the victorious Confederate commander he reflected upon the report the FBI had turned in on Grant four years earlier.

"This man drinks too much," it said. "Moreover, he cannot stand to have a war going on in the vicinity without getting into it. By denying him a commission in the Union Army, we leave him no alternative but to don the Southern gray. Better the rebels should have this boozer than our side."

Grant entered the Court House in a lurching condition, whiskey having left him under the impression, as James Thurber correctly reported, that he was there to surrender to Robert Browning.

"Browning," Grant said to Lincoln while handing over his sword, "you're mighty tall for a poet."

So was the Union saved and the way paved for the birth and triumph of J. Edgar Hoover.

□

Suppose George Bush had been elected president in 1932 instead of Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"So first of all let me assert my firm belief that anybody who thinks we ought to be in a stew about the fear thing — or even the fear-itself thing — has no place in this administration. You hear about the 100 days, the 100-days thing.

"Well, my friends, there isn't going to be any 100 days, or any 200 days, or any 300 days, and I will say it as clearly as I know how: Read my lips — no 300 days.

"Because, my friends, what's the rush? Sure we've had some bad luck with the economy, with the GNP, the Depression thing, but we got through eight whole years of Ronald Reagan, and it didn't kill us, not even the Reagan thing, so maybe God, or, you know, this Deity thing, is on our side, so let's just go a little slow and see what — "

New York Times Service

Young Man, Old Music: A Winning Mix

By Joe Brown
Washington Post Service

Michael Feinstein: "I don't need those schlock songs."

WASHINGTON — If Michael Feinstein learned just one thing performing for the elite of the Reagan administration, it was how to "just say no."

Already in this young year, the popular singer-pianist has been invited by the Bushes to play at their Inaugural Ball. He said no.

He was asked to play for Walter Annenberg's annual New Year's Day soiree. Sorry, nope.

And he was recently invited to play one of Nancy Reagan's first parties as a private citizen. No can do, thanks very much for asking.

"I just don't want to burn out," Feinstein explains, as the invitations keep piling up. "Things have been going so fast, and now I've got to save something for me. Before, I wouldn't have been able to turn something like that down."

But then, for the 32-year-old Feinstein, being "just a boy who can't say no" meant a rapid rise to the crème of cabaret. In four unrelenting years, he has careered through four albums of standard tunes, appearances on an ABC television series and Public Broadcasting System specials, a series of White House invitations, command performances for the British royal family, and ultimately — dream of dreams for a guy smitten by show tunes — his own Broadway show.

Now he has returned to Washington for a monthlong run of "Michael Feinstein in Concert: Isn't It Romantic," at Ford's Theatre.

Michael Feinstein's life, as his best friend, Liza Minnelli, might say, is a cabaret.

"I was told by so many people that I would never find an audience for this kind of material," Feinstein said recently in New York. "And I started playing around the country and I found out that just wasn't true."

Feinstein has developed a reputation as a preservationist — a ray of hope for the prospects of the American popular song, which are diminishing in an era of microchip music.

"I get letters from older people saying they use my music for romance — seduction — and how successful it is for them," he says, chuckling.

He has filled the vacant cultural slot of the boyish sophisticate, the young man doing old music. "You can keep those rock songs, I don't need those schlock songs," he sings in "Wanna Sing a Show Tune," which might be his personal anthem.

But he is not on a nostalgia trip — this music is still alive to him. His taste for the New York sounds of the '30s and '40s has persisted since childhood.

"If I'm working, I'm very reclusive," says the ace of nightclubs, who has a (wholesome) gigolo's good looks — heavy-lidded eyes, dark wavy hair, a practiced smirk.

On the rare occasions when he's not working, Feinstein says, he meditates or reads. Surprisingly, he says he rarely listens to music. "And I sleep a lot," he says. "I like sleeping. I used to feel guilty about sleeping late. But when I toured Europe with Liza Minnelli, I discovered that she would sleep until 3 in the afternoon. She said, 'I have to.' It made me realize that it might be something I need."

Earlier that day, in a recording studio hidden deep in the core of a building in New York's East Village, Feinstein and the composer Burton Lane huddled by a 7-foot Steinway, recording what will eventually become a Feinstein-produced album called "The Music of Burton Lane."

In three days the two men zipped through 24 songs, but today they're making their first attempt at a duet — "Don't Let It Get You Down," a sprightly ditty with humorous lyrics by Yip Harburg — and Feinstein's perfectionism shows itself.

After an early take, he is solicitous of Lane: "You need something for your throat?"

"I need a new voice," quips the 75-year-old composer of "Finian's Rainbow" and the classic song "Too Late Now."

Recording is a wearying process, especially when negotiating the delicate politics of a duet, and an observer soon learns how difficult it is to make something sound effortless.

"What happens when I do a lot of takes is I get self-conscious and aware, and I wonder, gee, can I do it again?" Feinstein says quietly to Lane by way of encouragement after Take 6.

By Take 13 — which breaks their previously established record — it seems everyone in the booth has begun to have mixed emotions about the song. Everyone except the indefatigable Feinstein, who pops up fresh and ready after each playback.

After completing "Don't Let It Get You Down" — on Take 16 — they decide that the best versions can be spliced to create a perfect one. There's time to try just one more song before Lane has to leave. It's "Open Your Eyes," a dreamily romantic ballad, just the kind of thing Feinstein can sink his teeth into.

And so he does, eyes closed, smiling that seemingly permanent smile (with just a bit of steel in it) as he sings. He nails it on the first take.

"Do we have to talk about all that?" Feinstein whines later to a query about his past. "I've talked about it so many times now. Maybe you could just say, 'Mr. Feinstein frankly refused to discuss his early days, therefore, no early biographical information is available at this time. Now, as to the present moment, which is all that matters . . .'"

But he grudgingly supplies his bio in brief: Born in Columbus, Ohio, son of a schoolteacher and a meat salesman. Played piano by ear at age 5, self-taught. "It's funny, because sometimes someone will come backstage with a young daughter or son and say, 'See, you know, if you practice?' And I say, 'Oh, no, no. I never practiced, I never had lessons.' Sometimes they get irritated, but it's like, it's the truth."

Moved by a recording of Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue." Family moves to Beverly Hills. Skips college, takes job as a piano salesman. Meets the pianist-composer Oscar Levant's widow, June, who introduces him to Leonore Gershwin, wife of the lyricist Ira, brother of George. Feinstein takes job as Ira Gershwin's discographer. Begins playing piano at Hollywood parties. Gershwin dies, naming Feinstein literary executor. Minnelli discovers him playing at a party, declares herself "joined at the hip" to Feinstein. He is named Next Big Thing, plays posh spots such as San Francisco's Plush Room, the Oak Room at New York's Algonquin Hotel, the Hollywood Bowl, the White House, Ford's Theatre.

While trying to get to his seat before curtain at "Jerome Robbins's Broadway," Feinstein causes a mild commotion. "I love you my wife loves you my kids love you my landlord loves you," gushes one devotee, leaning over several rows of people to hand Feinstein his program for signing. Which he does, with practiced self-effacement, in large, careful letters.

Then the lights go down, and Feinstein settles in with rapturous attention to a showcase of classic musicals, boiled down to just the songs and dance. Before the "Mr. Monotony" number, Feinstein whispers that the song was cut from two musicals and never made it to Broadway before this. He's in his element again: It's just Michael and the music.

He shows off a thin gold ID bracelet. "See? It says 'Arturo Europe.' Get it? 'Our tour of Europe.' Liza gave it to me after we toured Europe in 1987. She said, 'I hope you have a sense of humor.'" Sure enough, it's inscribed with love from Liza on the back. Feinstein also sports a gold pinkie ring inscribed with the initial M.

"I don't want anyone to be able to pin me down," he said afterward, rattling off a series of plans, including a series of albums showcasing the great American composers — the Burton Lane project is the first.

After recently resolving an extended estrangement from Leonore Gershwin, he's ready to continue his work on the unpublished Gershwin material, which he'll dig into at the Library of Congress.

Feinstein says, only half joking, "People ask me from time to time why I don't sing more contemporary songs, and I tell them I do — only when I sing them they just sound old."

PEOPLE

It's Time for Showbiz On Art Collectors' List

They may both have museums of their own, but as far as Washington's Art & Antiques magazine is concerned, the collections of the industrialist **Armand Hammer** and of **Daniel Terra**, U.S. ambassador at large for cultural affairs, aren't all that good. They've been tossed off the publication's list of the "top 100 collectors in America." Instead, a few stellar types have been added: "Blue Velvet" star **Dennis Hopper**; director and movie mogul **Steven Spielberg**, who paid $60,000 for the sled from "Citizen Kane," and the rock singer **Madonna**.

□

Hundreds of rock fans thronged Moscow record stores in a snowstorm to buy "Breakthrough," a new album by some of the West's biggest stars. Two dozen musicians — including U2, **Sting**, the Grateful Dead and Dire Straits — contributed. The album was produced by Greenpeace, the international environmental group, and its profits are intended for environmental work in the Soviet Union.

□

The playwright **Arthur Miller** will be flown to Britain in May to help bolster a declining interest in American studies at British universities, a professor at the University of East Anglia announced. The school, in the eastern city of Norwich, will also receive author **Joseph Heller**, actors **Dudley Moore** and **Douglas Fairbanks Jr.**, and historian **Arthur Schlesinger Jr.**

□

The Los Angeles Film Teachers Association has bestowed its first Courage in Filmmaking Award on the director **Martin Scorsese** for his controversial movie "The Last Temptation of Christ."

□

Former President **Ronald Reagan** confessed in a speech Monday to students at Pepperdine University in Malibu, California, that he's finding some frustrations with life outside the White House, including writer's block and a home filled with packing boxes.

□

The Spanish singer **Julio Iglesias** has agreed to give 30 concerts to raise money for children in need, UNICEF announced Tuesday in Geneva. The organization said Iglesias's first two concerts were planned for Paris and Madrid in November.

TODAY'S

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER

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I AM TRYING TO CONTACT Hugh Wilson, Caroline + Johnathon. I am in Paris from today. Please contact Ed Gorman on 43.54.09.82 + after Saturday on London (011 938 4308.

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